

THE

# LITERARY PANORAMA

## FOR MAY, 1811.

### NATIONAL

AND

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

### PRINTING, AND STATIONARY.

#### THE NINTH REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, &c. OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Ordered to be printed, by Hon. House of Commons, June 20, 1810.]

"Many a little makes a mickle," says the Scottish proverb. Certain it is, that the enormous expences of the United Kingdom, now advancing rapidly towards a **HUNDRED MILLIONS annually**, are incurred guinea by guinea; and could the expenditure of guineas one by one be avoided, the accumulated millions would cease, as a matter of course. Every endeavour, therefore, to prevent the wasteful expenditure of the public money, is laudable: it is a duty to the country, and indeed, to society at large.

The public money we conceive, may be said to be wasted, 1. when the commodity obtained in return for it, is unnecessary. 2. When the price paid for a necessary commodity is prodigal. 3. When the commodity is inferior in quality. 4. When the commodity is diverted from its character of public property, to become the property of individuals, whose public services have no just claim to this mode of remuneration.

By these hints the increased expences of the nation on the subject of printing, may

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be judged on:—Is the present extent of Printing, described in this Report, **NECESSARY**?

The purpose of **PRINTING** is the circulation of **KNOWLEDGE**. It is impossible that a number of persons assembled from all parts of the kingdom, though *each* may be acquainted with the condition of his respective neighbourhood, should have adequate information on the condition of distant neighbourhoods. The members for Scotland, can know little about the concerns of Cornwall, of their own proper knowledge; should the state of the pilchard fishery, or of the tin mines, be brought before them—by what means shall they make up their minds to enact laws on a subject so foreign from their usual habits? In this sense, the collected knowledge of a representative body, is not the concentrated knowledge of the nation. It will be recollect, that the enactment of a law is no trivial affair: it will prove either good or bad; — a law that is a mere dead letter had better not be promulgated.

On those articles of accommodation to the members of the Legislature, for which the chief expense is incurred, by Printing, and to which the nation is a party in its corporate capacity, it may be remarked, that a considerable proportion of them consists of accounts: but every body is convinced, that the *hearing* accounts read, is altogether insufficient to warrant a judgment on them: the amounts of the aggregate income and expenditure of the body politic, demand examination; and the *items* of which these aggregates are composed, demand vigilance. This examination and this vigilance, are leading intentions in the commissions confided to those representatives by their constituents. To furnish the representatives with what-

ever enables him to discharge this duty most effectually, is beneficial to the country, and mere justice to himself. The same may be said of such explanatory, and illustrative statements, maps, plans, estimates, reports, and reasonings, as conduce to the better understanding of a subject of whatever nature, submitted to parliamentary determination.

The increased business of the nation will unavoidably multiply documents in proportion to such increase; but, as it is at all times extremely desirable (and never more than at present) that the business of the nation should be WELL done, whatever contributes to that effect is important. It would be destructive parsimony in a great nation to withhold from any members of its deliberative bodies, the means of rendering their deliberations most completely effectual. The decisions of reflecting minds confer permanent benefits: they not seldom endure for ages: to accommodate such minds with materials for consideration in the closet, or in their natural retirement at home, is, certainly, to put in action a very probable mean of obtaining the greatest advantages from their powers. To these remarks we beg leave to add, that public papers distributed into many hands, stand so many more chances of preservation, for future services. They shew what has been proposed; what accepted; what rejected; and they may often afford hints for the conduct of similar affairs on subsequent occasions. To us nothing is more interesting, or curious, than documents describing the state of our nation in former periods: posterity will take equal interest in the present state and temper of this people; and when the present arduous but glorious struggle for our existence is over, the means by which it has been supported, and the principles on which those means have been made effectual, will be contemplated with affectionate assiduity, and perhaps astonishment, by the ingenuous British statesman. We know that copies of the major part of the printed Official Reports, &c. are collected and formed into volumes for consultation, by several of our eminent political characters.

Inasmuch then as KNOWLEDGE is the commodity attained by means of PRINTING, we consider the cost of it as no where more appropriately applied than in the deliberative part of our government.

The PRICE at which this convenience

is obtained, must be regulated by circumstances. Nobody on the part of the public would accept of work at *under price* from any tradesman. The glazier who admits the light of day, if he uses the best crown glass has a right to the fair value of his commodity and his labour: and he who furnishes artificial light by night, may honorably expect as handsome payment from the nation as from a nobleman. The establishment of a Printing-Office is understood by very few: the extent of capital it requires to ensure dispatch, the quantities of expensive articles lying by, apparently useless, for a long time together—then suddenly wanted and brought into exertion, is very great: the number of hands of necessity retained at all times, in order to meet a considerable order to be executed at a moment's notice—the number of presses, and press-men ready for action,—the variety of sorts of types, and the masses of those sorts,—the conveniences for wetting and working *instanter*, exceed credibility by those not intimate with the conduct of an extensive office. Will it be believed, that on some emergencies the PANORAMA itself, has had no less than twenty compositors and sixteen press-men engaged in its service? and we can easily conceive that, on many occasions, the printer of the House of Commons must perforce keep FIFTY, or a HUNDRED sheets of the same subject matter composed, waiting for orders, during six months, or longer, to say nothing of other official and indispensable works of different kinds, going on meanwhile. Add the increased expences of materials, and incalculable inconveniences of working a number of men by night to meet the discussion of the ensuing day: the hazard of that (inevitable) practice; the anxiety and distress attending it.—No small establishment can do the business: no regular or ordinary printer of book work can estimate the whole apparatus.

Of all the wonders of this wonderful age, a daily morning newspaper is one of the most surpassing: yet perhaps the daily supply of more than newspaper accuracy and fulness during the examinations while the accusations of the Duke of York were pending, was a still more surprising effort of official dispatch.

We remember on occasion of an election at one of our seats of learning, that nearly FOUR AND TWENTY SHEETS were

composed in *four and twenty hours* :— the labour of ten hands for a week at an ordinary rate ! Such exertions, on which the welfare of a nation may depend, cannot be effected in offices which have not a super-sufficiency of workmen for their regular occupations, who of course, must (and frequently at a loss) keep them all the year round, in order to have them ready on similar emergencies. We shall corroborate this statement, by an appeal to the memory of our readers, on the opinion entertained by the leaders of the Revolution in France, as to the powers of a rapid press. They made it a national concern, though not a national establishment. The number of presses *kept going* was **EIGHTY**. The number of workmen of all kinds *approaching to a THOUSAND*!—and the Printers were exempted from going to the armies, even during the greatest reign of terror. May we never see such purposes answered by such means!—but means equally powerful employed to answer purposes—national, loyal, beneficial, and honourable !

After all—the value of printing is **CORRECTNESS** : a single error (in figures, for instance) may cost the nation millions.— Every proof should be read by *distinct* readers several times over : the *fresh eye* is most likely to discover errors—but, who that is capable of the duty, will not expect a fair remuneration for the drudgery? These considerations induce us not to venture any opinion on the subject :— Not the mere production, but all concurrent circumstances must be considered and reckoned into its value, before a tolerable estimate of its cost can be obtained.

We do not live in days when a few pages of large figures, stated the whole of our receipts and payments : when to copy such a document *in writing* was the labour of an hour or two only, to the clerk; and of course the gratuity for his trouble was but trifling. We must compare with the accommodation obtained from the press, the difficulty it would be to procure *manuscript* copies of such documents as are now very frequently sent into distant counties, or distributed almost all over the Kingdom, for advice and opinion. Either then such advice must be foregone ; or such expences as now swell the accounts attendant on the sitting of Parliament must be incurred. In other words—either this nation must

revert to its ancient simplicity and insignificance, or the means for promoting and increasing its prosperity must be employed, notwithstanding their expence.

Our third and fourth principles, have been incidentally anticipated. The **INFERIORITY** of printing,—its **INCORRECTNESS**,—can only be detected by those who examine the Original :—but whoever recollects the Commandment printed and published, in an authenticated edition of our Bible, “ **THOU SHALT COMMIT ADULTERY**,” may form some conception of the importance of a **NOT more or less** in an Act of Parliament, or &c.

We close by observing, that all public institutions being for the benefit of the public, itself, whatever conduces to that object should be promoted by such institutions. It is notorious, for instance, that the republication of the **BULLION REPORT**, while under discussion of the Legislature, by a private bookseller for his own emolument, is not precisely in order ; but who does not deem that mass of information which in the controversy on the subject has been elicited from the publicity of that Report, as a *good* pre-ponderating infinitely over the *evil*?— The widely extended circulation given by the Legislature itself to the Report of the Physicians on the subject of *Vaccination*, sufficiently marks the opinion of Parliament on subjects which intimately affect the public welfare. Other articles may equally produce national benefit, by being familiarized to the consideration of the judicious among us : and we respectfully solicit the protection of our country on behalf of that work and those labors, in which communications of this description, form at all times a prominent and principal object.

\* \* \* The expence of obtaining *correct* or *official* copies of public documents in writing, in ancient times, is not to be estimated by what they might cost now, when every body is taught to write ; but from the charges allowed to be made by professional writers ; such as lawyers, &c.—which were established when few could exercise that art ; and this must also be referred to the then value of silver currency. What would the information necessary to Parliament cost on such a mode of calculation !

The Committee appointed to examine and consider what Regulations and Checks have been established, in order to control the several Branches of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE in Great Britain and Ireland, and how far the same have been effectual; and what further measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the said Expenditure, or diminishing the amount of Salaries and Emoluments, without detriment to The PUBLIC SERVICE,

Observing that the expences of Printing, and Stationary, on the public Account, have not undergone any recent and general investigation (the Committee of Finance in 1797, having adverted only in a cursory manner to the constitution of the Stationary Office then not long established), have bestowed some portion of their labours upon this subject. Although the total annual charge is increasing, as well as considerable, amounting in the United Kingdom, to more than £300,000. they feel that it is difficult to suggest any means of materially restraining it; but since a large and very growing part of this Expenditure arises from the business of Parliament itself, they consider the subject as peculiarly fit for the cognizance of the House.

#### PRINTING.

The business of Printing for the Houses of Parliament, is distributed among three persons.

I. The Votes of the House of Commons, of which the expence is comparatively small, being from £2,000. to 3,000. per annum, are printed by Mr. Nichols, who has executed this work for many years.

The number of Copies printed in 1803, was 936, the excess above 750 being sold and credit given for them in Account. Since the year 1803, various alterations have been introduced from time to time, consisting chiefly in the compression of some entries, and in the increase of the quantity of the letter press contained in each page, which have produced a saving of from £1,000. to £1,100. per annum, being more than one third of the whole preceding charge; and at the same time they have rendered this sessional volume more intelligible for purposes of general reference, as well as more convenient in its size. These improvements were introduced through the very careful and accurate attention of Mr. Speaker.

II. The Journals and the miscellaneous Papers of the House of Commons, including Bills and Reports, are printed by Mr. Hansard. A similar economy has been extended to these, they having also been subjected to Mr. Speaker's general superintendance.

A further principle of abridgment may be

usefully applied to the Journals, by omitting certain specifications of the evidence reported from Committees upon Petitions, and by further shortening the substance of Petitions for private Bills; besides which, many of the mere formal parts in the progress of Bills through the House, and in other matters, may be stated more concisely; and it may not in all cases, be necessary to enter at length every amendment made upon the third reading of Bills.

The number of Copies of the current Journals which are printed, is 1750, agreeably to a recommendation of a Committee appointed some years ago, to examine into the state of the Journals. Every Member who applies, is entitled to as complete a Copy of all the Volumes of Journals of both the Lords and Commons, as can be furnished. The charge of printing the 58th volume of the Journals, which according to the old plan would have amounted to £2,413. has been reduced by the compressions recently adopted, to £2,168. and the bulk of it has been diminished by 148 pages.

The expense of printing the Journals, has greatly increased from the vast increase of Parliamentary business, the number of entries having risen from 2,348 in the year 1760, to 8,350 in 1808; as appears by the following statement of the numbers of entries in the years specified.

Years.	No. of Entries.	Years.	No. of Entries.
1760.....	2,348	1801.....	7,385
1770.....	2,972	1802.....	6,963
1780.....	3,312	1804.....	5,878
1790.....	3,453	1805.....	8,270
1800.....	6,381	1808.....	8,350
		1809.....	7,775

On a comparison of the business of the year 1760, with that of the years 1801 and 1808, in an equal number of sitting days, namely 110, it appears that taking into consideration its nature and amount, the quantity of business in 1801 was more than three times as much as that of 1760; and that it amounted to nearly four times as much in 1808.

The number of copies of miscellaneous Papers printed, is in each instance directed by Mr. Speaker, and has, since the Union with Ireland, been generally from 750, to 1,200 or 1,500, and in some few instances, much larger. The delivery is now chiefly made at the houses of the members, and is therefore become very general. The surplus stock is lodged in two commodious rooms recently fitted up near the new Committee rooms of the House; where the Copper Plates of all Engravings made by order of the House are also carefully preserved. A general arrangement of all books and papers which were in the custody of the Clerk of the Journals antecedently to the 1st January

1801, was made soon after that period; a Schedule of these was also formed, and some measures have been taken with a view of making out Sessional Schedules, and of continuing a similar arrangement. The recent reduction made in the rate of expence of printing the miscellaneous papers has been considerable: and in evidence of this, it has been stated to your Committee, that a volume containing ten Reports of the Commissioners of Fees, &c. which would have cost £2,648 according to the mode used in 1802-3, has been furnished at the price of £1,895. The number of pages in another paper submitted to your Committee, has been reduced in the proportion of 436 to 266.

The following Account shows the general increase of the quantity of miscellaneous papers printed in the eight years following the Union with Ireland; and the magnitude of it suggests the importance of introducing as much economy in this particular, as may be consistent with a due regard to that publicity which it is so material to give to the papers called for by the House.

Sessions.	Ireland.	Great Britain.
1801 .....	85½ Sheets	515 Sheets
1801-2 .....	135½	588½
1802-3 .....	201	1,191
1803-4 .....	230	1,315½
1805 .....	490	1,117½
1806 .....	363½	2,399
1806 & 1807 .....	284	1,400
1808 .....	285	1,407
1809 .....	288½	1,371½

Your Committee called for Mr. Hansard's bill for work ordered to be performed by the House in the Session of 1808; and he was directed to specify the number and the cost of the papers of each description, the general rate of charge, and the several deductions from the sum received on account of fees or otherwise. It appears by the Return to this Order, that 338 miscellaneous papers were printed in that Session, and the articles for which the charge was the lowest (being papers consisting of half a sheet) was between £4. and £5.; that much the larger number of articles cost between this sum and about £15 or 20.; that about thirty exceeded £100.; and that the following articles exceeded £500; viz.

Fifth Report of Commissioners of Military Inquiry, 1,500 copies .....	£. 752
Finance Accounts of Great Britain for 1807, 1,000 copies .....	896
Reports on distillation of Sugar and Molasses, 2,042 copies .....	1,124
Accounts of Presentments by the Grand Juries of Ireland, 650 copies .....	886
Three Reports from Committees on the Highways, 1,200 copies .....	519

Sixth Report of Commissioners of Military Inquiry, 1,500 copies	995
Third Report of Committee on Public Expenditure, 1,750 copies	708
Account of articles exported and imported from England 1,000 copies .....	537

The total charge of printing the miscellaneous articles of the year 1808, was £15,380. 12. 6. to which was added, on account of *Copy Money*, paid to the Clerks of the House, £4,300; making together £19,680. 12. 6.

Your Committee cannot omit to call the attention of the House to the very large sum of £2,745. 9s. paid in the last year, for engraving sixteen large Charts and Plans, referred to in Mr. Telford's Report and Survey on the communication between England and Ireland by the North West of Scotland, ordered to be printed 15th June 1809. The charge may not be too great for the work performed; but your Committee conceive that it ought not to have been incurred for such an object; and that they have the satisfaction to find, that a rule has been laid down for the future, that no engraving should at any time be executed before Mr. Speaker has been consulted, and has given his sanction to the manner and scale according to which it is to be executed.

The charge of *Copy Money* which the Clerk is entitled to make, is stated in a note at the foot of the Account of Mr. Hansard, to be *One moiety of the sum charged by the Printer*. This note was suggested by Mr. Hatsell, with a view of explaining the ground on which a large part of his claims was waved; and in another very distinct statement by Mr. Hatsell himself, is contained the best information which can be collected on the subject of *Copy Money* paid to the Clerk of the House of Commons; the amount of which, for the year 1808, if computed at one moiety of Mr. Hansard's whole charge, would have been £7,000. 6s. 3d. instead of £4,300. to which the liberality and moderation of Mr. Hatsell and Mr. Ley have, by their own act, reduced it. Out of this sum, £798. 4s. 4d. was received by Mr. Whittain, as Clerk of the Journals and Papers, subject to a deduction of £113. 0s. 4d. for Clerks in his office; £218. 5s. was paid for fees at the Treasury and Exchequer; and a further payment reduced the remainder to £3,090. which was divided between the two Patentees, Mr. Hatsell and Mr. Ley.....

It may be expedient to relieve the charge of printing, which unavoidably must be so large, from the encumbrance of £50 per cent. to which it has been subjected for purposes not in any way necessarily connected with printing.

While every thing was done by writing Members paid for whatever they required

be copied; and their demand was of course limited by the price charged to them for every sheet: but, according to the present practice, no Member thinks of reading a Paper in manuscript, and almost every thing which is presented to the House is multiplied, as a matter of course, into at least 750 copies.

From the prodigious increase of business in the House, all Fees depending upon the transaction of that business, have grown to an extent, which must have been entirely out of the contemplation of any of those who received their Offices many years ago; by which (if it had been adverted to at the proper time) a natural source of emolument was opened, affording an ample compensation for any diminution in this solitary branch of transcribing.

Your Committee conceive that there is no sufficient check on the rate of charge made by Mr. Hansard, who appears to vary that rate according to his own judgment of what is reasonable, without the special cognizance of any person on the part of the Public; for the Clerk of the Journals, to whom the examination of the castings of the bill belongs, has never considered himself to be any judge of the fairness of the price, nor does his certificate extend to it; and Mr. Hansard states, that he, five years ago, made an addition to his rate of charge, "without any authority whatever," and without apprizing the Clerk of the Journals or the Treasury of the increase, otherwise than by stating to a Committee of the House on a petition of the Booksellers, at which a Secretary of the Treasury was thought by him to be present, that the new duties on paper, then under consideration, would have the effect of augmenting the charges in his bill. Your Committee do not understand that the bill undergoes any examination at the Treasury.

III. The several papers ordered to be printed by the House of Lords, and Acts of Parliament, are printed by Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, Printers to his Majesty.

Your Committee called for an Account of work performed by them for the Public in the year 1808; and they find by the Return made, that the expense of "Acts, Bills, Reports, Accounts, Minutes of Evidence, and other papers," delivered in that year to the Lord Chancellor, and the House of Peers, was £8,226. 19. 5. and the charge incurred for Acts of Parliament, delivered in the same year to the Magistrates of the United Kingdom, and others, pursuant to an Address of the two Houses of Parliament, arising out of the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to report upon the promulgation of the Statutes, was £16,975. 13. 9. To these two sums several others are added, on account of Forms of Writs for a General Fast; of Acts, Procla-

mations, and other papers delivered to the Privy Council, to the Secretaries of State, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; and on account of local and personal Acts; making the total amount of this Bill £36,137. 3. 5. A further sum appears to have been paid in the same year to Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, of £4,459. 14. 3. for the Commissioners for Records, and of £1,369. 0. 4. for the 35th Volume of Journals of the House of Lords.

Your Committee do not find that the bill of Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, any more than that of Mr. Hansard, is subjected to examination, in respect to the reasonableness of the rates of charge. Their rate of charge for Acts of Parliament was altered in 1794, a more economical mode of printing being then introduced, and the rate has continued the same ever since, though Paper is stated to be now dearer by 100 per cent. No consideration of prices took place in 1800, when the Patent was renewed, though a clause was introduced into it, which is said to have been of late years usually added to grants from the Crown, directing that the "prices and rates of payment" should be such as should "appear just and reasonable to the Lords of the Treasury."

A sum is paid for Copy Money, to the Clerks of the House of Lords, which, however, is much more moderate than that which has been received by the Clerks of the House of Commons, and is not a per centage on the Printer's bill, but is regulated, as to its amount, by the length of the manuscript Copy of each paper sent to be printed; being in the nature of a payment to the Officer furnishing it, by whose signature it is also rendered an authentic document. The sum paid for Copy Money by Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, is equally divided between the Clerk of the Parliament and the Clerk Assistant. It amounted, in the Session of 1799-1800, to about £1,970. and has risen, for the most part gradually, to about £2,500.

In order to discover how far the prices of Mr. Hansard, and of Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, were reasonable, your Committee, besides comparing their respective bills, examined two Printers, Mr. Woodfall, and Mr. Ellerton, on the prices of Printing. Nine Parliamentary Papers were shown to them. The general result of the inquiry into this subject, appears to be, that the prices of Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, for miscellaneous Parliamentary Papers (including the price of paper) are, on the average, if your Committee correctly comprehend their relative statements, lower than those mentioned by Mr. Woodfall, by about 30 per cent., and lower by from 10 to 15 per cent. than those at which Mr. Hansard supplies similar papers to the House of Commons, but exceeding by between one

and two per cent. the prices mentioned by Mr. Ellerton.

Your Committee have reason to think, that more expedition is requisite in printing papers for the House of Commons than for the House of Lords; but they do not conceive that this circumstance sufficiently accounts for the difference of the two charges.

Your Committee, though they have not been able to form an exact judgment on this subject, are persuaded that the charges of Mr. Hansard might be reduced, if not to those mentioned by Mr. Ellerton, at least to a rate considerably lower than that at which they now stand.

Mr. Woodfall, whose charge being much higher than that of Mr. Ellerton, might seem to justify that of Mr. Hansard, observed in his evidence, that he should charge for printing (but not for paper) more by 50 per cent. to Government, or any customer who was not a Bookseller, than he should to a Bookseller. This appears to your Committee so unreasonable, that they cannot look upon his prices as a rule for the guidance of the Public. Mr. Ellerton did not make this difference between one customer and another; and professed himself ready to undertake to print at the prices he specified.

But a considerable expense being incurred for warehouse room, by the Printer of the House of Commons, to hold the large stock in hand, this circumstance must certainly be taken into consideration, as forming a part of the capital embarked in his trade.

The Printing of Acts of Parliament, and Forms of Prayer, stands on a different footing from the other Printing; since Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, have an exclusive right to the former, until the year 1830, in virtue of a patent granted in 1799, constituting them King's Printer, the former patent expiring at that period. The two English Universities, have also right to print the Acts and Forms of Prayer, but they have not exercised it. Messrs. Eyre and Strahan conceive that this patent constitutes them Booksellers, as well as Printers to his Majesty, and entitles them to charge in both capacities for all the articles supplied under their patent: and they consequently make a much higher charge for Acts and Forms of Prayer, than for Parliamentary Papers printed by them for the House of Lords. Their charges are  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per Copy for every sheet in the public general Acts of Parliament; and 6d. for each Copy of Forms of Prayer.

If these charges had been reduced to the rate of their charge for the Parliamentary Papers for the House of Lords, the charge of  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  for public general Acts, would probably have been considerably below  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  and the charge of 6d. for Forms of Prayer, much below 4d.; and in this case a saving would have

arisen exceeding 40 per cent. in the price of the public general Acts for 1808; and exceeding 33 per cent. in the price of the Forms of Prayer.

It will be noticed hereafter, that a considerable reduction has now taken place in the number of each impression which is printed; and the profit of the publisher must be somewhat lessened by such decrease; besides which, a reduction in point of size, as from folio to quarto, operates to his disadvantage.

The number of copies of the personal and local Acts being only 300, the profit on those Acts which are charged at 3d. per copy per sheet, is not more than sufficient to pay for the paper and printing at a fair price. The Public therefore is likely to effect no saving on that description of Acts.

The Patentees vindicate their practice of charging the profits of Book-seller, on the ground of old usage; the two trades of Printer and Bookseller having formerly been always combined in the same person.

The Committee on Public Expenditure of the last year received from Mr. Strahan, a plan for publishing a separate and more cheap edition of the Statutes, which seemed likely to prove commodious and satisfactory to the Magistrates, and which has already been adopted.

Saving by printing a cheap edition in Quarto, for the Magistrates. (3,182 copies.)

50 Geo. III. 1810.

*L. s. d.*

Printed on small Folio..... 7,258 18 9

Printed on large Quarto, on  
a smaller type..... 3,314 11 8

Saving..... £3,944 7 1

Had this plan been adopted in  
48 Geo. III. the Saving  
would have been..... £5,999 7 11

And in 49 Geo. III ..... £4,275 16 3

A further saving in this article may perhaps be effected by lessening the number of Acts transmitted to the resident acting Justices. It appears that a larger proportion is afforded to Ireland in particular, than is likely to be found necessary. It may also be questioned whether the transmission of all the public Acts of the United Kingdom is requisite, there being many Acts which have respect only to one part of the Empire, and of which no cognizance need be taken by the Magistrates of the other parts. It may perhaps also deserve consideration, whether even all the Acts which relate to Great Britain, need be transmitted so universally as they now are, through that part of the Kingdom, not a few of them being Acts, the execution of which, in no degree devolves upon the Magistracy.

## STATIONARY.

The Committee of Finance of 1797 and 1798, describe in their xxixth Report, the general purpose for which the Stationary Office had been instituted, namely, that " of " purchasing Stationary at the best price, " and of the Maker, when it could be done, " and of then " delivering it to the several " Offices at prime cost," with the addition of only the due proportion of the charge incurred by the maintenance of the Stationary Office. " This Office they observe, has no fund of " its own, but the expense is provided for in " the first instance by an Imprest from each " of the Offices which it serves with Station- " ary, equal to six months of their respective " expenditure." The expense in Stationary of the Offices supplied by the Stationary Office, in the year ending 10th October 1796, appears by the Appendix to their Report, to have been £17,437 and in the following year £24,707; but fifteen public Offices, some of which were of the first magnitude, were then supplied with Stationary by private Contract.

The total charge of the Stationary Office, for articles delivered to the several Departments of Government in England, in 1808, including a sum for printing, was £150,209. The following comparative statement shows the increase.

	1797.	1808.
Stamp Office.....	£17,033	{ 30,589
		6,098
House of Lords.....	540	1,071
House of Commons.....	1,558	2,492
Tax Office.....	2,346	20,932
Salt Office.....	435	—
Transport Office.....	197	407
Do. Prisoners of War	107	135
Auditors Office.....	161	{ 546
		111
Lord Chamberlain.....	105	119
Lord Steward.....	184	317
Hawkers and Pedlars } Office .....	103	72
Comptrollers of Army }	62	287
Accounts .....		
Pay Office.....	201	857
India Board .....	197	320
Hackney Coach Office...	94	125
	£23,123	64,478

Amount of Stationary supplied by the Stationary Office in 1806..... £109,458  
1807..... 113,466  
1808..... 134,287

A further charge, £10,000 to £18,000 in each year, for Printing Expenses.

About £60,000 is for Paper.

25,000 Parchment, Vellum.  
30,000 Printing, Binding, Ruling, &c.  
35,000 for small Stores.

£150,000

Of the sum of about £150,000 thus expended, £30,000 is for the Stamp Office, and consists chiefly in Parchment, the value of which reverts with some profit to that Department.

On the subject of Stationary, as well as that of Printing, there is no check whatever on the expenditure of the House.

Mr. Dorington, who is the person charged, as Clerk of the Fees, with the duty of ordering in the Stationary for the use of the House, and who appears to be the sole judge of the quantity to be so ordered, has a strong and manifest interest in directing larger supplies than are necessary to be sent in towards the conclusion of a Session, inasmuch as the stock which remains unconsumed when the Parliament breaks up, is deemed his own perquisite. He states, that as he enjoys no salary, though he is entitled to the customary fees on private Bills, he considers the perquisite thus made by the Stationary to be his compensation for the want of a regular allowance; he however expressed to your Committee, his dissatisfaction at the mode in which this part of his income was supplied.

It appears that in the commencement of every Session, certain Stores, which are termed Opening Stores, are supplied from the Stationary Office; and that it has been the custom to include annually among these, a new set of Statutes, of which the cost has now risen to about £59, the Statutes furnished in the former year being the perquisite of the Clerk of the House.

Expense of Printing in England, in the year 1808: £94,174 16s. 10½d. in 1809: £110,347 14s. 3½d.

Expense of Printing in Ireland, in the year 1809: £55,797 10s. 10½.

Expense of Printing in Scotland:

	1808.	1809.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs.....	378 13 7	358 5 9
Excise .....	852 8 4½	881 6 1
Exchequer ...	2,119 8 4	2,235 8 7
	£3,350 10 3½	3,475 0 5

Expense of Stationary in Ireland, in the year 1809: £33,080. 2s. 4d.

Such are the sentiments of the Committee. Can we other than congratulate

our country, that the public business of the nation is so greatly increased?—that the decisions of the Legislature are multiplied, and its authoritative interference solicited in all parts of the United Kingdom, for the prosperity of all?—In fact, the security of the British Empire is confirmed, by the superintending care of Parliament, as the key-stone confirms an arch. We rejoice in the **UNIFORMITY** of the progress made, and making—of which these **INCREASED EXPENCES** for necessary and convenient articles are unquestionable proofs.

The voluntary reduction of the fee called **COPY MONEY**, received by the Clerks of the House, in lieu of what profit they might derive from furnishing MS. copies, deserves the attention and acknowledgement of the public. Undoubtedly, these gentlemen have well consulted the respectability of the stations they hold, by such liberality. From what their claims might have been, as sanctioned by ancient usage, may be formed some conjecture as to the cost of the necessary public documents, did not the employment of the Press ensure their circulation with infinitely greater rapidity, and on easier terms.

A few selections from the Appendix will conclude this article.

The entries of business done in 110 sitting days, were, in 1760 ..... 2348  
1801 ..... 7385  
1808 ..... 8350

Mr. Nicholls, by a comparison of what has been saved, by an improved mode of printing the Votes, informs us that

The total Saving has been as follows:

Sessions.	No. of Sheets saved.	Amount saved.
1805	190	£ 707 17 0
1806	207	822 16 6
1806-7	187	722 2 9
1807	123	509 2 9
1808	240	1,122 11 3
947 Sheets		£3,884 10 3

The Votes contain an account of the determinations, and the Journals of all the Proceedings of the House; the Journal therefore includes the whole of the Reports made by Committees on Petitions, which are only stated shortly in the Votes, and likewise states withdrawn Questions, Amendments to Questions, and Divisions, Clauses added on Reports of Bills, and also Clauses added, and Amendments made on the third reading of Bills, and Lords' Amendments. The Ac-

counts and long Reports used formerly to be inserted in the body of the Journal, but this being found very inconvenient, the House, on the 25th of June 1802, made an Order to insert them in an Appendix at the end of each volume, with proper references thereto, and that such arrangement should be made in the Journal of the preceding Session (viz. 1801), the Appendix is accordingly formed under the Speaker's immediate direction at the end of every Session.

As soon as a volume of Journals is printed, in consequence of a general Order from the Speaker, I deliver 380 Copies to the Keeper of the Journals of the House of Lords, for which I take a Receipt; and whenever the Lords print a Volume of their Journals, I am supplied from the King's Printing House, with 600 Copies for the use of the House of Commons.

The distribution of copies of the laws enacted, at the expense of the nation is as follows,

<i>General Total of Public General Acts.</i>	
I. Houses of Parliament	1,101
II. Officers and Departments of State	238
III. Public Libraries	34
IV. Courts of Justice	179
V. Sheriffs, Municipal Magistrates, &c.	771
VI. Resident acting justices of the peace	2,177
	5,500

#### *Resident Acting Justices of the Peace.*

In England	1,567
Scotland	320
Ireland	1,290
	3,177

Complete copies of all the papers that could be made up in 1809, were placed in the Speaker's Gallery, at the House of Commons—in the Journal Office—in the British Museum—with the Clerk of the Journals. The greatest number printed of any Report, was that of the College of Physicians on Vaccination—9,000 copies.

The STATIONERY OFFICE, which supplies many, if not all, of the Public offices, is now an establishment of considerable importance. Whether it produces after all is paid any great saving to government cannot be determined without actual inspection of the articles it procures; they not being such as are in regular sale, or in demand among the trade, but manufactured to meet the expectations of government, solely.

Extract from the Diary of a Lover of Literature: 4to. Pp. 350. Price £1. 1s.—  
Raw, Ipswich: 1810.

THIS volume resembles the transcript of a Reviewer's Journal. The difference is, that the author has read for himself, not for the public;—that instead of being controlled by despotic circumstances, of time and place, his purpose was personal enjoyment, not the discharge of duty. Had it also comprised a hint at the stimulus of hunger, it would have been nearly a *fac simile* of *memoranda* preserved by many a member of the corps, *in former days*:—but, of late, since the Right Hon. Mr. A., with Lords B. and C. have directed their talents to the enlightening of the public mind by means of our Critical Journals, allusions to an appetite so ignoble have been deemed rather unpolite; though, alas!—the appetite itself is still as poignantly felt as ever, by the venerable body at large.

We acknowledge frankly, that the reputation of a writer who has successfully treated an extensive and important subject, has, more than once in our opinion, imparted an interest to an account of the course of reading he pursued, and the authorities he consulted, when intent on his preparatory studies. The progress of ideas, is at all times a pleasing and attractive object of speculation; and when they have terminated on a theme, by which the ingenuous have been gratified, attention is not unworthily employed in tracing the introductory steps. The rudiments of method and order, the conquest of difficulties in various forms, the numerous branches of enquiry which start from the main subject, as investigation advances, the steady bent of the mind and faculties to perfecting the original conception, and the resolute repulse of incidental articles, clamorous to become principals, are so many incitements to curiosity, to say the least.

But to perfect the zest of this curiosity, these exertions must issue in a laudable production. Separate, they are the scattered grapes, from which the illustrious painter could derive no effect; collected, they are the assembled bunch, which, independent of its attractive hues and beautiful form, by its masses of light and shade, its reflections and demi-tints com-

bined into one harmonious whole, and became a study that Titian recommended to the sons of the palette.

There is, also, a pleasure, in contemplating the decisions of riper judgment on literary productions. Shakespeare and Milton command our interest on a first perusal; this is an attendant power on great talents; but after an interval, when the charm of novelty is less intense, the mind possesses a greater portion of self-control, with more leisure and liberty to investigate the causes of its amusement or rapture. That performance which on perusal, obtains the sanction of the reader to more of the incidents introduced by the author; or, if the piece be didactic, produces conviction deeper and more lasting, than before, secures esteem and applause: that, from which the reader more decisively dissents on re-examination, is when closed remitted to silence as its guardian, and silence is own brother to death.

We mean not to affirm, that the studies of a cultivated mind, are indifferent to the public, or unfit for publication. Some readers may be induced by the commendations they meet with to direct their attention to works which otherwise might have escaped them; others may find their own judgment supported by authority, or by argument. We could be glad, however, that a strict eye were kept on such a publication of privacies: because, many remarks may be well enough when minuted down for future consideration, or may be tolerated in a mind already imbued with science and literature, which become injurious when canvassed by every body and any body, when exposed to the misconceptions of ignorance, or the perversions of defective information. Not every man is equally *at home* on every subject; and were the accusation urged before us, against our author himself, we could not acquit him of *ignorance*, on a subject of great importance, which his own good sense will be at no loss to ascertain; while on others, we meet with proofs of cultivated taste and manly understanding.

The Journal extends from Sept. 1795 to June 24th, 1800. It records the books read, during this interval; and the writer's judgment on them. With some he is satisfied; with others he is displeased. He controverts some opinions; to

others he assents. He starts difficulties, or he solves them. He indulges himself in a general, or rather an indiscriminate perusal of works in all languages. He finds amusement in many, and profit in some. We could have pardoned extracts from several which he appears to have read: they would have demonstrated the foresight of their writers; although the passing events of the day, will be deemed more interesting by the present generation. A work beginning almost twenty years ago, has but small pretensions to the claim of untarnished novelty.

Whether our personal respect for some of the parties mentioned in this work, has biassed us to fancy greater entertainment in the anecdotes it contains, than, in other parts of it, we do not enquire. Certain it is, that those acquainted with the great world, and with the domesticities of our eminent British statesmen, will recognize the portraits of several, though drawn by incidental, and even miniature touches.

That great man Mr. Burke, for instance, is equally great when "rolling about the carpet," sporting with children; as when darting the thunders of his eloquence on the foes of his country. *Le bon Roi Henri quatre* was equally a King when the cock-horse of his playmates (children), as when surrounded by his guards.

Had a long and interesting conversation with Mr. M., turning principally on Burke and Fox. Of Burke he spoke with rapture; declaring that he was, in his estimation, without any parallel in any age or country,—except perhaps Lord Bacon and Cicero; that his works contained an ampler store of political and moral wisdom than could be found in any other writer whatever; and that he was only not esteemed the most severe and sagacious of reasoners, because he was the most eloquent of men,—the perpetual force and vigour of his arguments being hid from vulgar observation by the dazzling glories in which they were enshrined. In taste alone he thought him deficient: but to have possessed that quality in addition to his others, would have been too much for man. Passed the last Christmas with Burke at Beaconsfield; and described, in glowing terms, the astonishing effusions of his mind in conversation. Perfectly free from all taint of affectation: would enter, with cordial glee, into the sports of children; *rolling about with them on the carpet, and pouncing out, in his gambols, the sublimest images mingled with the most wretched puns.* Anticipated his ap-

proaching dissolution, with due solemnity, but perfect composure. Minutely and accurately informed, to a wonderful exactness, with respect to every fact relative to the French Revolution.—M. lamented, with me, Fox's strange deportment during this tremendous crisis; and attributed it, partly to an ignorance respecting these facts, and partly to a misconception of the true character of the democratic philosophers of the day, whom he confounded with the old advocates for reform, and with whose genuine spirit he appeared on conversation *totally unacquainted*, ascribing the temper and views imputed to them, entirely to the calumny of party. Idle and uninquisitive, to a remarkable degree, Burke said of him, with a deep sigh, "*He is made to be loved.*" Fox said of Burke, that M. would have praised him too highly, had that been possible; but that it was not in the power of man, to do justice to his various and transcendent merits. Declared he would set his hand to every part of the Preliminary Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations, except the account of Liberty—a subject which he considered with Burke, as purely practical, and incapable of strict definition.

Mr. Fox's sentiments are truly hinted at, in another passage: and an apology for his failures,—his evident failures,—in some remarkable instances, is well expressed. He certainly was imposed on as a man, and as a statesman, in no common degree, by very ordinary manœuvres.

Mr. L., with some other friends, dined with me. Mentioned that Fox confessed to his friend, Dr. John Jebb, that he had personal ambition,—that he wished for power; but trusted that he should employ it to good purposes. Never disguised from his adherents of this school, *his decided aversion to their schemes of parliamentary reform.* This is quite according to Fox's characteristic candour: yet I well remember Horne Tooke's sarcastically telling me on the Husting at Covent-Garden, *his decided aversion to their schemes of parliamentary reform.* This is quite according to Fox's characteristic candour: yet I well remember Horne Tooke's sarcastically telling me on the Husting at Covent-Garden, that he regarded him as a *cunning, but not as a wise man!*—Exactly, I conceive, the reverse of the truth. Mr. Fox's wisdom, few but Mr. Tooke will be disposed to question: it is a species of wisdom, however, if ever there was one, which neither his supporters nor his opponents can reproach with guile; and rarely, I believe, has this illustrious Statesman had occasion to blush, at proving himself too shrewd, in those cases,—and such, Mr. Burke has acutely remarked, there are,—in which a man of honour would be ashamed not to have been imposed upon.

On occasion of perusing *Paradise Lost*, the author indulges himself in a kind of disquisition on dreaming, which if it were not too long we might insert entire; but

as it touches on a particular, not usually appreciated, we take advantage of his statement, to enquire of our readers, what their opinion is?—since all have dreamed; and one is as good a judge as another practically on the subject.

In a note on v. 53, of the 5th Book, of *Paradise Lost*,

fair it seem'd,

Moch fairer to my fancy than by day:

Newton remarks, that our sensations are more vivid in dreams than when awake; and represents Milton as ascribing it, to the action of some spiritual Being on the sensory. I see no reason to alter the opinion I long since formed upon this subject.

Of the fact itself, there can be no question,—it must have fallen, I should suppose, within almost every one's experience; and this superior susceptibility seems by no means confined to impressions from the fair and beautiful, but to extend to every species of emotion whatever. If it be a scene of horror,—if we are encountered, on a trackless heath, by some dire form; if it hunts us, with a murderer's knife, to the edge of some hanging precipice; if we struggle to shriek for some near help, and utterance is denied,—there is a degree of anguish and wretchedness in our sufferings, and a prostration of all manly energy under an irresistible and overwhelming terror, exceeding far, I conceive, what any mortal ever endured from real apprehension. If it be a scene of sensibility,—if we recognize some long-lost friend; if we meet, after happy separation, the dear object of our tenderest affection; if we hold sweet intercourse, if we mingle heart with heart, and pour out all our fondest wishes, the melting soul dissolves in a *deliquium* of tenderness and delight, which I doubt whether the warmest friend or most passionate lover ever experienced. We feel when we awake from such glowing visions, and while their effects still vibrate on the mind, that every thing in this life is stale, flat, and tasteless on the comparison. It is related of the celebrated Tartini, that he once dreamed he had entered into a compact with the Devil, who, to exhibit a specimen of his powers, played him a solo so divinely on the fiddle, that the musician waked with transports, seized his violin, and tried to catch the fleeting idea, but felt his utmost efforts at imitation so tame and unavailing, that he dashed his instrument in despair to the ground; and even after declared, he should never have brought himself to touch catgut again, could he possibly have gained a livelihood without it. This story is by no means incredible: though, probably, had Tartini heard, when awake, the same notes which ravished him in vision, he would have formed a very different estimate of their

merit. I have always found, at least, when successful in recalling any specific object,—a piece of poetry or eloquence, for instance,—which delighted me beyond measure in a dream, that it has appeared on the revision very puerile or uncouth. For a time indeed, and whilst the intense idea still breathes its charms or its horrors on the mind; the delusion may continue, but it soon vanishes; and had we an opportunity of making the comparison, I suspect we should invariably discover, that the strength of the emotion in our dreams, was quite disproportionate to the apparent occasion which produced it.

This curious phenomenon, which seems to have escaped investigation, may perhaps admit of the following easy and simple solution. In sleep, not only are our senses closed against all impressions from without, but the command which we possess over the train of our ideas, when awake, seems entirely suspended; nor do these ideas appear to suggest many of the various associations with which on other occasions they are usually combined: of course, whatever image is presented to the imagination under these circumstances, must exert its whole influence on the sensibility, undiminished by any disturbing action whatever; and enjoying full occupation of the mind, must excite there all the effect which such a cause operating on such a substance is capable of producing. The case is obviously very different when we are awake; since, to say nothing of the constant opportunity of what is passing around us, some voluntary or some spontaneous suggestion is for ever mingling with the immediate object of our thoughts. If we are assailed by distress, the mind naturally turns to its resources; it looks backward, it looks forward; it adopts some fortifying reflection, it encourages some soothing hope; and contrives to abate its present suffering, by the powers of consolation or the prospect of deliverance. In our happiest moments, on the other hand, our delight is not unadulterated: some obtrusive care, some obscure suspicion, some cruel jealousy or apprehension; the mere reflection that all this bliss *must* soon end, and *may* be interrupted, alloys and vivifies our very purest enjoyments. We are more poignantly affected in our dreams than when awake, not because our sensibility is more acute, or the objects presented to it are more forcible and impressive than in real life,—for the contrary may rather be presumed;—but because whatever affects us in this state, operates undisturbed by the various interfering influences which are perpetually mingling with the proper current of our ideas when awake, and abating the force of the predominant impression which obtains there.—A consideration of two or three cases something analogous to dreaming, will perhaps throw some additional light and evidence on this attempted explication.

The author proceeds to instance in the cases of children,—of intoxication,—and of insanity, the power of impressions derived from one unrivalled and domineering train of sensation. These he supposes to be more exquisite in proportion to their singleness. It may be so; but had he combined with this, the reflection that all our bodily senses are inactive during sleep, and that the mind seems to contemplate, as it were, in itself as a mirror, the images of events; he might have detected a *something* acting almost independently of bodily powers, which through a medium, so subtle and ethereal, as to be almost imperceptible, contemplates objects in their unabated vivacity and sharpness; whereas, when the bodily senses are awake, though the established and official conductors of impressions, those impressions reach the interior, not merely intermingled, and therefore confused, but in a feeble and ill defined state.—In short, during day, at least,

..... This muddy vesture of decay,  
Doth grossly close us in.

Conceptions arising spontaneously in our own minds, are always stronger, and more explicit, than those which we receive from the communication of others: there is then, within us, a source of sentiment superior in capability to all the powers exerted on it by external objects; a principle limited and confined, by the clay tenement within which it dwells, while its perceptions are dimmed and obfuscated by the always thick, and the sometimes discoloured casements, through which by necessity of nature it is constrained to peep and to peep. Are there any ideas suggested in dreams which have not entered the mind by means of the senses? —if yes; whence do they originate, and how far is the mind, independent of the body, their proper author?

The author professes to publish this volume as an “idle experiment” how far he may venture to solicit public favour for a larger work. We conceive that he is not unknown to the public by means of the press. On one subject we have no solicitude to peruse his opinions. On others, we are persuaded he can give information that may be useful to his contemporaries, of the learned world, and to the historian of future times.

Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, by Edward Daniel Clarke, L. L. D. Part the first; Russia, Tartary and Turkey. 4to. Pp. 786. Price £5 5s. Cambridge, printed for Cadell and Davies, London: 1810.

ACCIDENT is neither deity nor demon, yet sometimes the best concerted arrangements are annulled by its power. Certainly it was not our intention to report on Sir Robert Wilson's “Remarks on the Russian Army” in reply to opinions supported by Dr. Clarke, before we had noticed Dr. Clarke's work which gave occasion to those remarks. By this anticipation, our readers are prepared to expect a tone of severity in the narrative of this traveller, which he extends not to the Russian army only, but to the whole nation. It must be acknowledged that Dr. C. found himself in Russia under very unfavourable circumstances: the enmity of the Emperor Paul to this country, because he could not obtain his demands on it, was violent, in no common degree; and his mental malady concurring with his political alienation, led him to extremes which rendered the situation of every British subject very uncertain and even hazardous. We have not forgot his seizure of British vessels, and his march of their crews to Siberia; and notwithstanding the favourable terms in which this volume describes that country, now greatly changed from what it formerly was, we venture to assert that the “free air of Siberia,” will not agree with constitutions accustomed to the much more free air of Britain.

To what excesses the caprice of the Emperor misled him, it is fit we should record for the information of posterity:

After suffering a number of indignities, in common with others of my countrymen, during our residence in Petersburg, about the middle of March 1800, matters grew to such extremities, that our excellent ambassador, Sir Charles (now Lord) Whitworth, found it necessary to advise us to go to Moscow. A passport had been denied to his courier to proceed with dispatches to England. In answer to the demand made by our minister for an explanation, it was stated to be the *Emperor's pleasure*. In consequence of which, Sir Charles inclosed the note containing his demand, and the Emperor's answer, in a letter to the English government, which he

committed to the post office, with very great doubts of its safety. In the mean time, every day brought with it some new example of the Sovereign's absurdities and tyranny, which seemed to originate in absolute insanity. The sledge of Count Razumofski, was, by the Emperor's order, broken into small pieces, while he stood by and directed the work. The horses had been found with it in the streets without their driver. It happened to be of a blue colour; and the Count's servants wore red liveries; upon which, a *ukase* was immediately published, prohibiting throughout the empire of all the Russias, the use of blue colour in ornamenting sledges, and red liveries. In consequence of this wise decree, our Ambassador, and many others, were compelled to alter their equipage.—One evening, being at his theatre at the Hermitage, a French piece was performed, in which the story of the English Powder-plot, was introduced. The Emperor was observed to listen to it with more than usual attention; and, as soon as it was concluded, he ordered all the vaults beneath the palace to be searched.—Coming down the street called the *Perspective*, he perceived a nobleman who was taking his walk, and had stopped to look at some workmen who were planting trees by the Emperor's order. "What are you doing?" said he. "Merely seeing the men work," replied the nobleman. "Oh, is that your employment? Take off his pelisse, and give him a spade! There, now work yourself!"—When enraged, he lost all command of himself, which sometimes gave rise to very ludicrous scenes. The courtiers knew very well when the storm was coming on, by a trick which he had in those moments of blowing from his under lip against the end of his nose. In one of his furious passions, flourishing his cane about, he struck by accident the branch of a large glass lustre, and broke it. As soon as he perceived what had happened, he attacked the lustre in good earnest, and did not give up his work until he had entirely demolished it.—In the rare intervals of better temper, his good humour was betrayed by an uncouth way of swinging his legs and feet about in walking. Upon these occasions, he was sure to talk with indecency and folly.—But the instances were few in which the gloom, spread over a great metropolis, by the madness and malevolence of a suspicious tyrant, was enlivened even by his ribaldry. The accounts of the Spanish Inquisition do not afford more painful sensations than were excited in viewing the state of Russia at this time. Hardly a day passed without unjust punishment. It seemed as if half the nobles in the empire were to be sent exiles to Siberia. Those who were able to leave Petersburg went to Moscow. It was in vain they ap-

plied for permission to leave the country: the very request might incur banishment to the mines. If any family received visitors in an evening; if four people were seen walking together: if any one spoke too loud, or whistled, or sang, or looked too inquisitive, or examined any public building with too much attention; they were in imminent danger. If they stood still in the streets, or frequented any particular walk more than another, or walked too fast or too slow, they were liable to be reprimanded and insulted by the police officers. Mungo Park was hardly exposed to greater severity of exactation and villainy among the Moors in Africa, than Englishmen experienced at that time in Russia, and particularly in Petersburg. They were compelled to wear a dress regulated by the police; and, as every officer had a different notion of the mode of observing these regulations, they were constantly liable to be interrupted in the streets and public places, and treated with impertinence. The dress consisted of a cocked hat, or, for want of one, a round hat pinned up with three corners, a long cue; a single-breasted coat and waistcoat; knee-buckles instead of strings; and buckles in the shoes. Orders were given to arrest any person seen in pantaloons. A servant was taken out of his sledge, and caned in the streets, for having too thick a neckcloth; and if it had been too thin, he would have met a similar punishment. After every precaution, the dress, when put on, never satisfied; either the hat was not straight on the head, the hair too short, or the coat was not cut square enough. A lady at court wore her hair rather lower in her neck than was consistent with the decree; and she was ordered into close confinement, to be fed on bread and water. A gentleman's hair fell a little over his forehead, while dancing at a ball: a police-officer attacked him with rudeness and abuse; and told him, if he did not instantly cut his hair, he would find a soldier who could shave his head.—When the *ukase* first appeared concerning the form of the hat, the son of an English merchant, with a view to baffle the police, appeared in the streets of Petersburg, having on his head an English hunting-cap, at sight of which the police officers were puzzled. "It was not a cocked hat," they said, neither "was it a round hat." In this embarrassment, they reported the affair to the Emperor. An *ukase* was accordingly promulgated, and levelled at the hunting cap; but, not knowing how to describe the anomaly, the Emperor ordained, that "no person should appear in public with the thing on his head worn by the merchant's son."—An order against wearing boots with coloured tops was most rigorously enforced. The police officers, stopped a gentleman, driving through the streets, in a pair of English

boots. The gentleman expostulated, saying that he had no others with him, and certainly would not cut off the tops of his boots; upon which the officers, each seizing a leg as he sat in his droshka, fell to work and drew off his boots, leaving him to go barefooted home.—If Englishmen ventured to notice any of these enormities in their letters, which were all opened and read by the police, or expressed themselves with energy in praise of their own country, or used a single sentiment or expression offensive or incomprehensible to the police officers or their spies, they were liable to be torn in an instant, without any previous notice, from their families and friends, thrown into a sledge, and hurried off to the frontier, or to Siberia. Many persons were said to have been privately murdered, and more were banished. Never was there a system of administration more offensive in the eyes of God or man. A veteran officer, who had served fifty years in the Russian army, and attained the rank of colonel, was broken without the smallest reason. Above a hundred officers met with their discharge, all of whom were ruined; and many others were condemned to suffer imprisonment or severer punishment. The cause of all this was said to be the Emperor's ill-humour; and when the cause of that ill-humour became known, it appeared that his mistress who detested him, had solicited permission to marry an officer to whom she was betrothed.—To such excessive cruelty did his rage carry him against the author of an epigram, in which his reign had been contrasted with his mother's, that he ordered his tongue to be cut out; and sent him to one of those remote islands, in the Aboutan tract, on the North-west coast of America, which are inhabited by savages.

Viewing the career of such men, who, like a whirlwind, mark their progress through the ages in which they live by a track of desolation, can we wonder at the stories we read of Regicides? “There is something,” says Mr. Park, “in the frown of a tyrant, which rouses the most inward emotions of the soul.” In the prospect of dismay, of calamity, and of sorrow, mankind might experience in the reign of Paul, I felt an inward, and, as this event has proved, a true presentiment of his approaching death: and I will freely confess, much as I abhor the manner of it, that it was

—“a consummation

Devoutly to be wished.”

It can occasion no surprise that gentlemen travelling in the dominions of such a despot should view every thing belonging to him, or acknowledging his authority, in the darkest colours. The very

necessity they experienced of *escaping* from his territories by a round about way, and of suspecting all his subjects,—the more loyal the more suspicious,—may be pleaded in abatement of their unfavourable description of whatever is Russian. The different circumstances under which Dr. Clarke and Col. Sir Robert Wilson saw that people, may explain the diversity of opinion between them. One was received as a friend, the other repulsed as *enemy elect*. One was under patronage, the other was under *espionage*;—one was conciliated by Alexander, the other was persecuted by Paul. The same country presents not the same appearance when darkened by the gloom of an approaching storm; as when resplendent with the solar rays. A traveller enveloped in clouds and drenched by rain, would describe the finest of prospects very differently from another who beheld it when the atmosphere was serene and scarcely a zephyr agitated a spray. With some abatements, therefore, we must accept the description here given of the Russians. That nation is a people of extremes: fickle as children, yet capable of accomplishing works demanding almost endless perseverance; rich, yet poor; laborious, yet lazy; emulative, yet torpid; religious, yet abandoned. The Empire, too large already, is continually extending itself; and the Sovereigns incapable of governing their natural possessions beneficially, exhaust their power in attempts to acquire contiguous provinces. If ever there was a dominion of which it might be said in the language of Hesiod “half is more ‘than the whole,” it is Russia. Whoever could diminish her country by a full moiety, yet preserve her people, by approximating their settlements, would strengthen the Empire, diminish its barbarity, promote its intercourse, and raise its inhabitants, in character, enjoyments, manners,—in every thing worthy commendation in the social system.

Dr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps engaged in a tour of Europe, which they intended should be as extensive as possible; they visited Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Russia, Turkey, parts of Asia, and returned home by way of the Mediterranean. The present volume contains their progress from Petersburgh to Moscow; among the Cossacks and Calmucks to Circassia; in the Crimea, and across the Black sea to

Constantinople. They studied as they went, Geography, Zoology, Botany, Antiquities; men and manners. The volume comprises much information; a considerable portion of novelty; proofs of assiduous research, and a spirit of adventure worthy of the object in contemplation by the travellers.

We have seen the portrait drawn by our traveller of the late Emperor: not more favourable is that which he composes of the nobility.

The first nobleman in the Empire, when dismissed by his Sovereign from attendance on his person, or withdrawing to his estate in consequence of dissipation and debt, betakes himself to a mode of life little superior to that of brutes. You will find him through out the day with his neck bare, his beard lengthened, his body wrapped in a sheep's hide, eating raw turnips, and drinking *quass*, sleeping one half of the day, and growling at his wife and family the other. The same feelings, the same wants, wishes and gratifications, then characterize the nobleman and the peasant; and the same system of tyranny, which extends from the throne downwards, through all the bearings and ramifications of society, even to the cottage of the lowest door, has entirely extinguished every spark of liberality in the breasts of all people who are all slaves. They are all, high and low, rich and poor, alike servile to superiors; haughty and cruel to their dependents; ignorant, superstitious, cunniling, brutal, barbarous, dirty, and mean. The Emperor canes the first of his grandees; princes and nobles can their slaves; and the slaves [cane] their wives and daughters. Ere the sun dawns in Russia, flagellation begins; and throughout its vast Empire cudgels are going, in every department of its population, from morning until night.

A very pretty descending series of efforts for the improvement of the Russian nation! There can be no want of beadle's throughout the country; for it seems that every man, gentle and simple, is qualified by practice and habit for the office.

Our traveller proceeded as soon as possible for Moscow; to elude the surveillance of the agents of Paul. He arrived in that city in time to witness the pompous ceremonies which ushered in the festival of Easter. Foolery infatuated the populace; and extravagance the nobles.

The imitative powers of the Russians are deservedly praised by Dr. C., who saw pictures so well copied as to deceive their proprietors: and English trinkets of vari-

ous descriptions imitated with astonishing precision:—by slaves, who were in the morning beaten into industry, in the evening were dead drunk in a cellar. He also hazards some curious calculations on the superstition of the Russians; but, we apprehend that the priests to which he alludes, when counting their gains, found them less than the Dr's arithmetic has made them.

As an instance of the general state of manufactures in Russia, we adduce the following, which is a late establishment on modern principles.

Tula is the Birmingham of Russia. Some time before we reached it, it presented a considerable appearance. A very handsome church with white columns, like a nobleman's palace more than a place of worship, appeared above the town, which occupies a very extensive vale, and is filled with spires and domes. The entrance to it, both on its northern and southern side, is through triumphal arches, made of wood, and painted to imitate marble. In former times, Tula was a dangerous place to visit; the inhabitants frequently pillaging travellers in the public streets. Now, it is the great emporium of hardware for the whole empire; containing a manufactory of arms, all sorts of cutlery, and works in polished steel. As soon as you arrive at the inn, a number of persons crowd the room, each bearing a sack filled with trinkets, knives, inkstands, incense-pots, silk-rods, scissars, and cork-screws. Their work is shewy, but very bad, and will not bear the smallest comparison with our English wares: it is a sufficient proof of the superiority of English workmanship, that they stamp all their goods with the names of English towns, and English artificers; imitating even the marks of the Sheffield manufacturers, and adopting all their models. The wares hawked about, are made during holidays and hours of leisure; and these the workmen are permitted to sell to strangers, as their own perquisites. They are able to fabricate any thing, but they finish nothing. Some of them were purposely sent to England by the late Empress, who neglected no measure which might conduce to the advancement of the manufactory. I asked those who had worked in England, why their wares were so badly finished? They replied they could finish them better; but could not bestow the necessary time; for as every article is the produce of the labours of a single person, the high price such additional labour would require, would never be obtained. The late Empress bought up almost all the work which her English workmen completed. To encourage them, she ordered spectacles by the

gross [groce], and afterwards distributed them in presents. In her palaces she had thermometers in every window ; and as the servants continually broke them, her workmen had sufficient demands to keep them in constant labour, by providing a supply.

It gives us pain to repeat the opinion that " every one acquainted with the real history of the Empress Catherine, and the manner in which she burst the conubial bonds, will find in it a model of the state of female society throughout the empire. The wives of the nobles, it is true, do not assassinate their husbands, but the ties of wedlock are altogether disregarded. I would be understood with reference to the general state of the community."—Can we then wonder at what follows ? — " The plan of the Russian nobles is—to order whatever they can procure credit for ; to pay for nothing ; and to sell what they have ordered as soon as they receive it. We should call such conduct, in England, *swindling*. In Moscow it bears another name : it is called *Russian magnificence*." This statement may safely be left to the meditation of our readers. The moral cause of this may possibly be found in the despotism exercised by the higher orders of the state : they do not consider rank as a trust held for the general good of the body politic ; but for the personal enjoyment of the party holding it at the will of his superior. Momentary gratification, therefore, as the product of power, is their *summum bonum*. The people, as it is well known, are slaves. But those who are ~~debtors~~ to the crown, are in more easy circumstances, than those who are slaves to the nobles. The *Abrock*, or rent of the former, is fixed at *five roubles* a year ; and as they know, it will not be raised, they are more industrious. The *Abrock* of others is augmented with their supposed powers of furnishing it ; and the more they get, the more their master squeezes from them. Even the peasants employed at the post-houses as drivers, pay an *Abrock* out of the drink money, they receive as a casual favour. Attempts at escape are rarely successful : a few on the frontiers may effect their purpose, but in the interior scarcely any. A note by Mr. Heber, describes the situation of this body of the people, as more tolerable than they appeared to be to Dr. Clarke ; and even as comfortable, when

they fall into the hands of a good master. Their dread is the time of levying soldiers : scarcely can a *conscription* be more terrific. The duties of the master to the slave are rarely fulfilled with decency.

Such is the account given by Dr. Clarke of the nobles, the *péasantry*, and the manufacturing interest of Russia. The forgery of English marks by the latter, is more likely to injure the reputation of our national manufacture, and thereby to undermine our commerce, than all the fulminations of Buonaparte, though repeated every week throughout the year.

We must pass this traveller's further remarks on this country. His description of a superb ball at Moscow, which he represents as superior to any thing of the kind he ever saw, displays Russian extravagance in perfection. His conversation with Plato, Archbishop of Moscow, is entertaining, and the behaviour of that ecclesiastic is conformable to what we have heard concerning him, by private channels of information.

At length Dr. C. is happy enough to escape from his intercourse with Russians, and to meet with men ; meaning a horde, of which the very name has hitherto been terrific—the *Don Cossacks*. They, and their manners, were much to his mind, as appears in the following extract.

The Cossacks live to a very advanced age. The merchants of the place when it is their turn go to war like the rest, and have their rank in the army. In fact, there are few generals or colonels, in the army of the *Don Cossacks*, who are not merchants. In *Tscherechaskoy* they live an amicable and pleasant life. Sometimes they have public amusements, such as balls, and parties of pleasure. Once they had a theatre, but it was prohibited. In some of their apartments we observed mahogany book-cases, with glass doors, containing a small library. They are in every respect entitled to praise for their cleanliness, whether of their persons or of their houses. There is no nation (I will not even except my own) more cleanly in their apparel than the Cossacks. The dress of their women is singular. It differs from all the costumes of Russia, and its magnificence is vested in the ornaments of a cap, somewhat resembling the mitre of a *Greek* bishop. The hair of married women is dressed under their cap, which is covered with pearls and gold, or adorned with flowers. The dress of a Cossack girl is elegant ; a silk tunic, with trousers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian handkerchief round the

head. A proof of their riches was afforded in the instance of the mistress of the house where we lodged. This woman walked about the apartments without shoes or stockings; and being asked for some needles to secure the insects we had collected, [she] opened a box, in which she shewed us pearls to the value of ten thousand roubles. Her cupboard at the same time was filled with plate and costly porcelain. The common dress of the men in Tscherchaskoy was a blue jacket, with a waistcoat and trowsers of white dimity; the latter so white and so spotless, that they seemed always new. The tattered state of a traveller's wardrobe but ill fitted us to do credit to our country in this respect. I never saw a Cossack in a dirty suit of clothes.

Their hands, moreover, are always clean, their hair free from vermin, their teeth white, and their skin has a healthy and clear appearance. Polished in their manners, instructed in their minds, hospitable, generous, disinterested in their hearts, humane and tender to the poor, good husbands, good fathers; good wives, good mothers, virtuous daughters, valiant and dutiful sons;—such are the natives of Tscherechaskoy. In conversation the Cossack is a gentleman; for he is well informed, free from prejudice, open, sincere, and upright. Place him by the side of a Russian,—what a contrast! The one is literally a two-legged pig, having all the brutality, but more knavery, than that animal: the other, a rational, accomplished, and valuable member of society.\*

Dr. C. allows exceptions to this description, on both sides; and he specifically excepts the Russian women. Proceeding farther south the Dr. arrives at Taganrock, where he meets with an extraordinary variety of inhabitants, and perhaps an equally extraordinary state of sociability: who, after this will believe, that "man is naturally a wolf to man?"

The diversity of nations observable in the various inhabitants of Taganrock is altogether without example. Every street resembles a masquerade. I counted at one time the individuals of fifteen different countries assembled together; all of whom were not more remarkably distinguished by their respective dresses and habits, than by the harmony and friendship which existed among them; no one seemed to regard the other as a stranger. In their societies and intermarriages, each individual preserves his mode of dress, and exercises his rule of worship, without making

\* For a series of letters on the Malo Russians, Cossacks, and other tribes of South Russia, Vide PANORAMA, Vol. II. pp. 129, 377, 587, 801, 1943, &c.

the smallest sacrifice to etiquette, by any alteration in his national habits, or giving the slightest offence to the parties with whom he is connected. Even the common disputes and petty quarrels, so frequent in the markets of large commercial towns, appeared unknown to the motley tribe who peopled this place; yet Babel itself could hardly have witnessed greater variety of language. The fifteen nations were:—

1. Russians	9. French
2. Greeks	10. English
3. Armenians	11. Turks
4. Nogay Tartars	12. Italians
5. Calmucks	13. Malo Russians
6. Cossacks	14. Prussians
7. Germans	15. Hungarians.
8. Poles	

By a fortunate circumstance for our traveller he was enabled to contemplate a specimen of the Circassian nation; as ferocious, malignant, uncontrollable, and perfidious, as ever. Those who have been acquainted with them in Sir John Chardin will know them by their family likeness at this day. "The *princes!* were ragged as any English beggar, their necks and legs quite bare." They wore armour under their clothes, made of twisted mail, or rings; they are superior archers; and the effect of their arrows is greatly dreaded by the Russians and Cossacks. They are universally robbers by profession. The Turkish Pacha, who was mediator between these contending parties on this occasion, might well be astonished at observing Englishmen in the assembly. He paid our country many handsome compliments. The Circassian women, prisoners to the Cossacks, sold for *something less than the price of a good horse*. They were sensible, and beautiful.

When arrived at the Crimea, Dr. C. exclaims violently against the ravages committed by the Russians<sup>1</sup> in that country: they have destroyed every thing; improved nothing; have desolated the towns; exiled the inhabitants; cut down the forests, and thereby even changed the temperature of the seasons. That the Court conceals these enormities from Europe at large we know; but on what authority Dr. C. supposes that well-informed persons were deceived by the parade publications of Pittsburgh, we know not. Certain it is, that they were esteemed as we esteem French *bulletins*. The distresses of Catherine and of her people, were as evident to the judicious eye as the ravages

of disease through a disguise of Cosmetics. Those who contributed to support this delusion were equally censurable; and with all our respect for the science of professor Pallas, we think he met his reward in being exiled to a spot which he had described as a paradise, though he found it a purgatory.

After having in company with that learned professor discovered various remains of antiquity in the Crimea, and its adjacent shores, among which are the ruins of several ancient cities, our author visits Odessa, where he is fortunate enough to get his passport signed, and from whence he quits the Russian dominions in a Venetian vessel. A storm, too common an occurrence on the Black-sea, drives the vessel out of its course; but after encountering danger in various forms, he happily arrives at Constantinople, where this volume closes;—but not before his English ideas had excited a smile. He expected to find in that city the same assortments of goods, and facilities of commerce as in London! He justly describes the state of trade in it as extremely deficient. "In London," said a Turk to one of our corps, "you write up your name in large letters,—you advertise; and do all in your power to distinguish yourselves: in Constantinople should you want to find out a merchant of the greatest reputation, you must enquire, and that with perseverance;—there will still be a chance whether you *can* find him."

We cannot quit this volume without specifying some of the author's information on subjects of natural history. Among the most curious is that of the fossil ivory.

The horns and tusks of animals in a fossil state, form a considerable article of the interior commerce of Russia. Professor Pallas informed me, such prodigious quantities of elephants' teeth were discovered on an island which lies to the north of the Samoiedes, that caravans come annually with them to Petersburgh. The most remarkable circumstance is, that instead of being mineralized, like elephants' tusks found in the South of Europe, they may be wrought with all the facility of the most perfect ivory; but this only happens when they are found in a latitude where the soil is perpetually frozen: they have then been preserved like the fishes and other articles of food brought annually to the winter markets of Petersburgh. Those dug in the southern parts of Siberia are found either soft and decayed, or mineralized by sil-

ceous and metallic compounds. What a source of wondrous reflections do these discoveries lay open! If frost alone has preserved them, they were frozen in the moment of their deposit; and thus it appears, that an animal peculiar to the warmest regions of the earth, must, at some distant period, have been habituated to a climate which it could not now endure for an instant.

Our author in another place adds the following observations on the same subject:

About twenty miles below Woronetz, close to the river, near a town called *Kastinhay*, Gmelin observed one of those deposits of elephants' bones, of which there exist such wonderful remains in Siberia, at the mouths of rivers which fall into the Icy Sea. These bones are described as lying in the greatest disorder; teeth, jaw-bones, ribs, vertebrae.

If these bones were found indifferently, throughout the country, the idea that these animals had lived in this country might derive some support from that circumstance; but as they are found in immense masses, in the utmost disorder, and at the mouths of rivers, that conjecture must be abandoned; unless we could suppose that the elephants came hither to die; or that this was their *burying ground*, or charnel house; a supposition less rational, surely, than to consider them as brought by those rivers at the mouths of which they are found, from a more southerly region, and a more tropical temperature. Whether we should be correct in attributing to those fossils a more ancient origin than to the *Tumuli* of the following extract, is more than we can spare time to consider. Dr. C. has so well expressed his sentiments, which will be those of all competent judges on this subject, that we shall insert his description without further introduction.

There are few finer prospects than that of Woronetz, viewed a few wents from the town, on the road to Paulovsky. Throughout the whole of this country are seen, dispersed over immense plains, mounds of earth covered with a fine turf; the sepulchres of the ancient world, common to almost every habitable country. If there exist any thing of former times, which may afford monuments of antediluvian manners, it is this mode of burial. They seem to mark the progress of population in the first ages after dispersion, rising wherever the posterity of Noah came. Whether under the form of a Mound in Scandinavia and Russia; a Barrow in England; a Cairn in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; or

those heaps which the modern Greeks and Turks call *Tepes*; or, lastly, in the more artificial shape of a Pyramid in Egypt; they had universally the same origin. They present the simplest and sublimest monument which any generation could raise over the bodies of their progenitors; calculated for almost endless duration, and speaking a language more impressive than the most studied epitaph upon Parian marble. When beheld in a distant evening horizon, skirted by the rays of the setting sun, and, as it were, touching the clouds which hang over them, imagination pictures the spirits of heroes of remote periods descending to irradiate a warrior's grave. Some of them rose in such regular forms, with so simple and yet so artificial a shape, in a plain otherwise perfectly flat and level, that no doubt whatever could be entertained concerning them. Others, still more ancient, have at last sunk into the earth, and left a hollow place, encircled by a kind of fosse, which still marks their pristine situation. Again others, by the passage of the plough annually upon their surface, have been considerably diminished. I know no appearance of antiquity more interesting than these *Tumuli*.

Our traveller seems to have been remarkably ill informed on subjects of Sacred History. He terms the description of Aaron's priestly dress, "consecrated legend;" and he compares the mitre worn by the archbishop of Moscow to that of the Jewish High Priest, although it was adorned with "miniature pictures set with precious stones!" He speaks of having found one Jewish settlement, perhaps the only one on earth, where that people exist secluded from the rest of mankind in the free exercise of their ancient customs and peculiarities." Mr. Heber more correctly refers to the *Faslaski* of Bruce in Abyssinia: to which may be added, that the number of Karaite—(anti-Talmudists) in the East has been by some estimated at millions—so far is the sect from being "rare." In one or two places, however, Dr. C. apparently takes a pleasure in finding illustrations of scripture: in others he presents elucidations without being aware of them; as for instance:—

Proceeding towards Celo Petrofskia Palnia, we were much surprised by a spectacle similar to that which Bruce relates having seen in Africa. We observed at a considerable distance vertical columns of sand, reaching, as it appeared, from the earth to the clouds, and passing with amazing rapidity across the horizon. Our servant, a Greek, native of

Constantinople, related an instance of a child in the Ukraine, who was taken up by one of such tornadoes, and, after being whirled round and round, had every limb broken in its fall. He declared he was an eye-witness of the catastrophe.

For an allusion to a similar phenomenon, compare Job xxx. 22.

"Rous'd by Almighty force a furious storm—  
"Upcaught me, whirl'd me on its eddying gust,  
"Then dash'd me down, and shatter'd me to dust."

SCOTT,

In the course of the work, a variety of incidental remarks add to our acquaintance with this extremity of Europe; and, on the whole, we find the state of civilization among the hitherto supposed uncivilized tribes to be much more satisfactory than we had been aware of. Even the Calmucks, it appears, are versed in the art of writing, and have MSS. which they venerate. With difficulty Dr. C. obtained transcripts of some of them; but their information is hitherto a secret. They have characters both *sacred* and *vulgar*. Our author includes much information on the state of the Russian establishments on the Black Sea: they do not appear to have been judiciously planned; or to be judiciously managed.—The characters of Potemkin and of Howard are justly contrasted as well in life, as in death; and the different fate of their remains does but accord with justice. Howard's tomb at Cherson though simple and exposed is honoured; Potemkin's remains have been disinterred, abused, and lost.

To this volume is annexed an Appendix in which Suwarrow's Military Catechism forms an article of much curiosity. It is decorated with views, portraits, figures of dresses, huts, houses, and palaces, engraved on copper and on wood. They add greatly to the value of the work, especially to those who know not the works of Le Prince. The maps are an accession to our Geography. Dr. C. is indebted to no former traveller, —(except de la Motraye)—for not even Le Bruyn is mentioned: but later travellers will be indebted to him for much useful information.

This volume is now out of print. We expect the following volumes including Syria, &c. with impatience. They are in the press.

*Church Union. A Series of Discourses,* in which it is urged, that the great Christian Duty, of maintaining Communion with the Apostolical Church, remains uncancelled by the Tolerance of British Laws. By Edward Davies. Fp. 420. Price 7s. 6d. Booth, Portland Place, 1811.

We had occasion a short time ago [Compare p. 279] to describe a gentleman with a hard Greek name, who favoured us with Hints on Toleration, as better versed in arguments on that side of the question which he espoused than in those adduced in opposition to his opinion. The volume before us is diametrically contradictory to the sentiments inculcated in *that* performance; yet we have precisely the same remark to make on the qualifications of its author for the post he has assumed. In fact, he is not sufficiently well acquainted with the shrewdness of our sectaries, in *verbal* or in *practical* distinctions, neither is the language correct in which he states and enforces his doctrine.

The Catholics will admit and even admire the general train of Mr. D.'s reasoning, for deducing authority exclusively from the twelve apostles who were companions of our Lord while on earth:—they will only beg him to complete his argument by adding, in favour of the *Prince of the Apostles*, “Thou art Peter [a rock] and on thee as a rock, I have built my church—and have given unto **THE** the keys of the kingdom of heaven: whatsoever thou dost bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: whatsoever thou dost loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.” With this addition they will applaud Mr. Davies's scheme as excellent; for he himself admits, that “the power or authority which is to be exercised in the government of the church—cannot be committed to the apostles exclusively... but to that *succession* of ministers to whom the *apostolical charge* should be duly committed; and to **THAT CHURCH** which should *faithfully* remain under *their* care and superintendance, even to the end of the world.” Now what church is that, say the Catholics, if not our own? where is the *truly* apostolical succession, if not in us?—Mr. Davies admits too, that “it is clear that the *censures* and *absolutions*

which the *authorised ministers* of the gospel justify and officially pronounce—*are recognised at a higher tribunal*.”—Hence follows: *Extra ecclesiam non datur ius*: and “*Where was your church before Luther?*”—Farewell to Protestant argument.

Separatists of another description, but not less astute or argumentative, will deny the restriction of ecclesiastical office to those who were commissioned by the twelve apostles:—for then, what becomes of the *soi-disant* apostle Paul?—of Barnabas?—of Philip the evangelist?—of those who were scattered abroad on the persecution of Stephen, whose conduct was *afterwards* ratified from Jerusalem? When Mr. D. affirms that “*Paul and Apollos, and Cephas, were all duly appointed, sound teachers, equally authorised to instruct the church*”—His opponents will turn round sharply on him, and ask,—who appointed Apollos? When he says “the children of Christians were received by baptism into the congregation, the profession of the same faith was demanded, in *their name*, of those who made themselves responsible for their religious education”—They will ask him, whether he adheres in this passage to his profession at the close of his preface?

As the authority of ecclesiastical writers might be converted into matter of controversy, it was judged more advisable to rest the cause of the church upon the *sole* foundation of *holy writ*, which is in the hands of the people, and is the rule to which *all Christians* make their last appeal.

Do sponsors in baptism rest on “the sole foundation of *holy writ*?”—Do “creeds and confessions of faith” rest on that foundation *solely*, as compositions?

From these *opposite* quarters the arguments of Mr. D. are liable to attack: we cannot say that he has in our opinion drawn around his position works impregnable in every part; and indeed, his language seems to us to be in some places too loose and vague, while in others it is too embarrassed and perplexed, to accomplish such a very desirable purpose. What is his meaning in the following passage?

What is to be done when a **NATIONAL** church that constitutes a *subordinate part* of another **LOCAL** church, becomes sensible that, in common with its *superior*, it has fallen into error and depravity?

We believe modern readers may conceive of a *local church* (as in the islands belonging to Britain, the Isle of Man, for instance) forming part of a *national church*: but, a *national church* forming a *subordinate part of another local church*, is beyond their comprehension. Neither is this confusion of churches secure from the battery of those who consider a church in a *family* or house, as a *local church*; two distinct churches within five miles of each other as *local churches*; six or seven churches in the principal towns of a province, within twenty or thirty miles of each other, as *local churches*; and who will desire him to name a *provincial* or a *national church* in the N. T.—for his reference to the confined institutions of the O. T. they will scout with contempt, as totally irrelevant under a more extensive dispensation.

We nevertheless must do this writer the justice to describe him as highly laudable for his well-meeting. And we could recommend to all polemics the temper, if not the form, in which he expresses his good will toward those who differ from him. Were this paragraph printed on the back of the title page of all controversial works on the nature of sects, church establishments, and Christian liberty, it might be useful to both writers and readers.

It is admitted, and, by me, unequivocally asserted, that all those who conduct themselves in society as its peaceful members, as orderly and well-disciplined subjects of the government, have a right, *as free as air*, to the un molested enjoyment of their own opinions, and are never to incur prosecutions and penalties for their departure, in religious principles, from the national church. If they cannot be won by argument, they are never to be reduced by force.

He would preserve towards all men a temper of Christian charity—would live at peace with them as fellow-subjects—would cherish a due regard for them as neighbours, and as friends. However they may differ from him in the principles of religion, or in the form of worship, he deprecates the infringement of their liberty, and would have no weapon raised against them that carries with it a keener edge than *the sword of the Spirit*, that is, *the Word of God*.

To a writer asserting such sentiments, we cannot but say “go, and prosper.” Even judicious Catholics protested against the dragooning mode of conversion employed by Louis XIV.

Mr. D. accounts for the increase of sectaries in the following terms.

It is evident, that the laxity of sentiment which countenances unlimited separation, dissolves all the powers of wholesome discipline. Even personal admonition may be rejected with pride and sullenness, upon a presumption of civil impunity, or of religious liberty: for whilst a general opinion of the lawfulness of separation prevails, every man regards his union with the national church, or with any other body of professors, as matter of choice, and that choice as a thing in itself wholly indifferent.

Hence, if a member of the established church is reproved for any irregularity of conduct, or if he encounter the slightest inconvenience or want of accommodation, he withdraws from the society of his brethren, and joins some separate sect; if he cannot submit to the rules of this order, he goes to another; and if his notions and conduct cannot be duly accommodated in any sect, already formed, there is an obvious expedient, to found a new sect of his own, or to subside in the solitary meditation of a *quietist*. And all this while he continues to avow the profession of Christianity, and even retains the hope of salvation through Christ.

The same reasons have been alledged by Dissenters as causes of the diminution of their members in various places; to which they sometimes add,—the affectionation of heading a new interest; or—personal pique against an old interest. Pride of place is an active, or at least, an influential principle, not always properly detected by the parties who yield to it. We gather from various works which have come under our perusal, that the *practical* management of the separatists is as little known among the regular churchmen with accuracy, as the tenets of the numerous distinctions into which they are divided. It becomes those who address them, therefore, to exercise uncommon care, and even sagacity, that the arguments which they direct to one description of them should not be of a nature to embolden or justify those of another description. The difficulty of this may be partly inferred from what we have already suggested; but it might be demonstrated beyond denial, by a more extensive consideration of the subject; for which, however, this is by no means a proper place.

This volume is dedicated to Lord Sidmouth; and it is understood has received great attention from his lordship.

*Cowper's Milton, in Four Volumes. Price £1. 16s. Johnson and Co. London, 1810.*

An edition of Milton's poetical works, neatly printed and illustrated by the annotations and remarks of two gentlemen, themselves well known to the public as eminent poets, cannot fail of possessing powerful attractions to all lovers of the British muse. It is true, that the *notes* furnished by the late Mr. Cowper, are but a small part of his original design; but his versions of the Latin and Italian poems of Milton, are complete, (though some are omitted) and are executed with a dexterity of which not every writer is capable. These are with great propriety communicated to the public. They form a pleasing division of the bard's productions; yet as Milton's popularity is widely spread among us, he must be read by many who can derive no pleasure from these proofs of his learning, while in their foreign language.

A second motive to this edition, though apparently of primary impulse, was an admiration approaching to enthusiasm of Milton's character, as a man and a patriot. Much is it to the credit of these coadjutors' hearts that they could not think him guilty of the crimes imputed to him. In justice to the British public they rather conceived that the time was arrived, in which arguments in his favour would meet with a candid and impartial hearing. Cowper began his translation in 1791, intending it to form part of a magnificent edition of Milton, to exceed in splendor Boydell's Shakespeare. In 1792 Mr. Hayley heard of that undertaking; and being engaged in composing a life of Milton, an *intercourse* by letter took place between these writers, which afterwards ripened into mutual esteem and friendship; and to which both of them have acknowledged themselves indebted for some of their pleasant hours.

There are persons who affect to enquire in what the liberality attributed to the present time consists; and wherein is it superior to former ages? these discover by their enquiry that their opportunities of observation have been restricted, for the most part, if not altogether, to the characters of their contemporaries. Very slightly have they contemplated that pe-

riod of our history, when the furious passions were let loose, and bore away even the best intentioned men, with a fury too impetuous to be resisted:—when the violence of party strife involved all without exception, and like a whirlwind marked its course with desolation. No man was then reckoned *honest* who did not burn intensely with zeal for "our" opinions; and who was not ready to venture life and limb for "our cause." This spirit, we know, involved the nation in a long and sanguinary contest. Even those who did not imbue their weapons in the blood of their countrymen, but studied peace so far as was possible, were vilified and stigmatized. Crimes of all kinds were attributed to them; and a difference in political opinion, was sufficient to deprive them of all pretensions to moral integrity, or understanding. Happily for our peace, it is but justice to our political partisans of the present day to acknowledge, that they admit the possibility of their adversaries partaking in the common endowments of human nature; and in regard to literature, no epic poet fears to lose that *immortality* after which he pants, merely on account of his personal share in politics. Were "Paradise Lost" a production of the nineteenth century, though it might be examined with severity, as a poem, by some of our critical associations, yet none would consign it to the flames merely because its author was the *notorious* John Milton. In fact, the tide now sets the other way. Influenced by his bigotry and prejudices, Dr. Johnson impugned the character of Milton, in particulars, where neither bigotry nor prejudice could make its appearance without immediate detection and exposure. The consequence is, that every man of honour esteems it a duty to vindicate the poet from the aspersions of his biographer; and the popularity of the bard is incalculably augmented, in mere counteraction of the malignity of his critic.

Among others, Mr. Hayley interested himself in composing a life of this eminent British poet, in which the favourable features of his character are placed most distinctly in our sight; and no opportunity of removing a blemish is suffered to escape unimproved. His temper, his character, his expectations, his hopes, and his fears, pass in review before us; and his conduct is pronounced honourable.

disinterested, and benevolent. What he himself terms "his devotion to his country," and seems to boast of as his ruling passion, has been imputed to him, as his most atrocious crime. Without making any allowances for the difficulty of relinquishing an office undertaken intentionally to benefit the public, his continuance in the service of Cromwell has been charged on him, as an approbation and support of the principles and the practices of his master, generally. Mr. Hayley's arguments in justification of Milton on this subject will, probably, be deemed not the least ingenious part of his performance.

Though Cromwell had assumed the title of Protector, when Milton in his second defence sketched a masterly portrait of him (as we have seen he did of Bradshaw in the same production) yet the new potentate had not, at this period, completely unveiled his domineering and oppressive character; on the contrary, he affected, with the greatest art, such a tender concern for the people; he represented himself, both in his public and private protestations, so perfectly free from all ambitious desires, that many persons, who possessed not the noble unsuspecting simplicity of Milton, believed the Protector sincere in declaring, that he reluctantly submitted to the cares of government, merely for the settlement and security of the nation. With a mind full of fervid admiration for his marvellous achievements, and generally disposed to give him credit for every upright intention, Milton hailed him as the father of his country, and delineated his character; if there were some particles of flattery in his panegyric, which, if we adhere to our author's just definition of flattery, we cannot allow, it was completely purified from every cloud or speck of servility by the most splendid and sublime admonition, that was ever given to a man possessed of great talents and great power by a genuine and dauntless friend, to whom talents and power were only objects of reverence, when under the real or fancied direction of piety and virtue.

"Revere (says Milton to the Protector) the great expectation, the only hope, which our country now rests upon you—revere the sight and the sufferings of so many brave men, who, under your guidance, have fought so strenuously for freedom—revere the credit we have gained in foreign nations—reflect on the great things they promise themselves from our liberty, so acquired; from our republic, so gloriously founded, which, should it perish like an abortion, must expose our country to the utmost contempt and dishonor.

"Finally, revere yourself; and having sought and sustained every hardship and dan-

ger for the acquisition of this liberty, let it not be violated by yourself, or impaired by others, in the smallest degree. In truth, it is impossible for you to be free yourself unless we are so; for it is the ordinance of nature, that the man who first invades the liberty of others must first lose his own; and first feel himself a slave. This indeed is just. But if the very patron and tutelary angel of liberty, if he who is generally regarded as pre-eminent in justice, in sanctity, and virtue; if he should ultimately invade that liberty which he asserted himself, such invasion must indeed be pernicious and fatal, not only to himself, but to the general interest of piety and virtue. Truth, probity, and religion would then lose the estimation and confidence of mankind, the worst of wounds, since the fall of our first parents, that could be inflicted on the human race. You have taken upon you a burthen of weight inexpressible; it will put to the severest perpetual test the inmost qualities, virtues, and powers of your heart and soul; it will determine whether there really exists in your character that piety, faith, justice, and moderation, for the sake of which we believe you raised above others, by the influence of God, to this supreme charge.

"To direct three most powerful nations by your counsel, to endeavour to reclaim the people from their depraved institutions to better conduct and discipline; to send forth into remotest regions your anxious spirit and incessant thoughts, to watch, to foresee, to shrink from no labor, to spurn every allurement of pleasure, to avoid the ostentation of opulence and power, these are arduous duties, in comparison of which war itself is mere sport; these will search and prove you; they require, indeed, a man supported by the assistance of heaven, and almost admonished and instructed by immediate intercourse with God. These and more I doubt not but you diligently revolve in your mind, and this in particular, by what methods you may be most able to accomplish things of highest moment, and secure to us *qui libertas non only safe but enlarged.*"

If a private individual thus speaking to a man of unbounded influence, whom a powerful nation had idolized and courted to assume the reins of government, can be called a flatterer, we have only to wish that all the flatterers of earthly power may be of the same complexion. The admonition to the people, with which Milton concludes his second defence, is by no means inferior in dignity and spirit to the advice he bestowed on the protector. The great misfortune of the monitor was, that the two parties to whom he addressed his eloquent and patriotic exhortation, were neither of them so worthy of his counsel as he wished them to be, and

endeavoured to make them. For Cromwell, as his subsequent conduct sufficiently proved, was a political imposter with an arbitrary soul; and as to the people, they were alternately the dishonored instruments and victims of licentiousness and fanaticism. The protector, his adherents, and his enemies, to speak of them in general, were as little able to reach the disinterested purity of Milton's principles, as they were to attain, and even to estimate the sublimity of his poetical genius. But Milton, who passionately loved his country though he saw and lamented the various corruptions of his contemporaries, still continued to hope, with the native ardour of a sanguine spirit, that the mass of the English people would be enlightened and improved.

It is probable, that this earnest desire for the enlightening and improvement of his countrymen, biased the mind of Milton not only to expect, what was not to be realized, but also to a kind of submissive acquiescence in the person, who-ever he might be, from whom such blessings were awaited: and if he considered Cromwell as raised up by Providence for such purposes, he might deem it his duty to assist in fulfilling those purposes, whatever direction his opinion of Cromwell might take. "It is evident," says Mr. H., "that he had no secret intimacy or influence with the protector; and that instead of engaging in ambitious machinations, he confined himself as much as possible to the privacy of domestic life." Though the poetical panegyrics of others encircled even the grave of that extraordinary man, yet Milton praised him no more;—disappointed, as Mr. H. conjectures, in his "generous hopes."

Milton has been charged, moreover, with a clemency of temper, with acting tyrannically in his family, with alienating the affections of his wife, and embittering the best days of his children. Unhappily for him, that spirit of party to which we have already alluded, interrupted the conjugal harmony of our poet and his bride, as it did that of thousands. He and his family had formerly suffered from the persecution of Papists, therefore he hated Popery: his wife and her family detested the eccentricities of fanaticism: he was for liberty; she was for monarchical premacy. The confusions of the annulled their domestic arrangements, and their fire side comforts were ban-

Only those who have had a

quaintance with persons of advanced age, can so much as guess what was suffered by individuals, and by families from the paroxysms of party madness. History has said something in respect to the afflictions sustained by the nation; but those which embittered private life she has relinquished to the report of tradition.

Milton is, however, best known among us as a poet; and in this character he is entitled to his due share of applause and honour, independent of his failings or his fancies as a man. Mr. H. takes a great delight in tracing the career of his studies, and watches his course while in Italy especially, with an ardent eye. It is every way credible that Milton should have meditated his immortal work, long before he determined in earnest to undertake it. And that, when he did resolve to commence it, he should revolve in his mind what he had seen, or heard, or fancied, or conjectured, or discussed, that could be brought to bear on his subject is highly probable. We think nothing the worse of his talents, if he really did avail himself of his remarks made many years before, on what he approved or disapproved in the performances of those who had treated the subject of the Fall of Adam, whether in verse or prose. Among these, certainly, the "Adam" of Andriani now first translated by Messrs. Cowper and Hayley, holds a distinguished place. It has much of Miltonic fancy in it: but to render the proof we quote it should be known whether the original were rare or common, in repute or in disgrace, when Milton was in Italy. In proportion to its renown or scarcity would be the chance of its perusal by a traveller. The same may be said of other works on this or on any other subject. Milton did not seek with antiquarian diligence; but he read what casually threw in his way. We must, however, acknowledge our obligations to the translators of this spirited poem: it adds to our enjoyment of Paradise. Other, though minor works on the same subject have been déterré by the biographer's industry.

at those exertions in which the muse

Cowper took most delight, and which probably will be thought by his admirers the most curious portion of these volumes are the translations of the minor poems and sonnets. They are carefully and even anxiously executed; but with such judi-

rious choice of words and so close assimilation to Milton's spirit, that could the poet rise from his grave, he would feel nothing but complacency were they ascribed to his pen. What differences they manifest, are rather to be attributed to changes in our language; and these we think have improved its harmony without diminishing its strength. We shall insert a specimen of these sonnets

*To Charles Diodati.*

CHARLES—and I say it wond'ring—thou must know

That I, who once assum'd a scornful air,  
That scoff'd at love, am fallen in his snare,  
(Full many an upright man has fallen so)

Yet think me not thus dazzled by the flow

Of golden locks, or damask check; more rare  
The heart-felt beauties of my foreign fair;

A mien majestic, with dark brows, that show  
The tranquil lustre of a lofty mind;

Words exquisite, of idioms more than one,  
And song, whose fascinating pow'r might

bind,

And from the sphere draw down the lab'ring

Moon,

With such fixe-darting eyes, that should I fill

My ears with wax, she would enchant me still.

*Sonnet.*

LADY! It cannot be, but that thine eyes  
Must be my sun, such radiance they display,

And strike me ev'n as Phœbus him, whose

way

Through torrid Lybia's sandy desert lies.

Mémoine, on that side steamy vapours rise

Where most I suffer. Of what kind are they,

New as to me they are, I cannot say,

But deem them, in the lover's language—

sighs.

Some, though with pain, by bosom close con-

ceals,

Which, if in part escaping thence, they tend  
To soften thine, thy coldness soon congeals.

While others to my tearful eyes ascend,

Whence my sad nights in show'rs are ever

drown'd,

Till my Aurora comes, her brow with roses

bound,

*Sonnet.*

ENAMOUR'd, restless, young, on foreign ground,  
Uncertain whither from myself to fly;

To thee, dear Lady, with an humble sigh

Let me devote my heart, which I have found

By certain proofs, not few, intrepid, sound,

Good, and addicted to conceptions high:

When tempests shake the world, and fire the

sky,

It rests in adamant self-wrapt around,

As safe from envy, and from outrage rude,  
From hopes and fears, that vulgar minds

abuse,

As fond of genius, and fixt fortitude,

Of the resounding lyre, and every Muse.

Weak you will find it in one only part,

Now pierc'd by Love's immovable dart.

Cowper's reasons for not translating the poems on the Gunpowder Treason, are honourable to his candour and liberality of spirit.

The pure mind of Cowper was a stranger, in its own feelings, to the common animosities of the world; and he was, on all occasions, evangelically disposed to promote peace and good-will among men. How much he was influenced by an amiable desire to avoid what might awaken, or increase, enmity and bitterness of spirit, he has shewn in the course of these translations from Milton, by omitting to translate compositions of extreme severity against the Catholics, and by thus declining his reason for the omission.

"The Poems on the subject of the Gunpowder Treason I have not translated; both because the matter of them is unpleasant, and because they are written with an asperity, which, however it might be warranted in Milton's day, would be extremely unseasonable now!"

In writing to Mr. Johnson, on this subject, he explained his sentiments still further.

" Weston, Oct. 30, 1791.  
" We and the papists are at present on amicable terms. They have behaved themselves peaceably many years, and have lately received favours from government: I should think, therefore, that the dying embers of ancient animosity had better not be troubled."

The translator likewise omitted a few of the minuter poems, which he thought not worthy of ranking with the rest; a privilege, that the editor has also exerted!

It must be acknowledged that Milton from his earliest years felt himself born for no vulgar purposes, nor made of vulgar materials. He soon meditated high things; and he attempted them: first, no doubt in politics; afterwards in poetry. To such a charge he is most surely exposed: had he died a few years sooner than he did, he would have been deemed presuming.

Mr. Hayley's mind has been equally intent on promoting the reputation of his friend Cowper, as on vindicating the memory of Milton. He has succeeded in both purposes; for though the annotations of his friend are but slight and unfinished,

yet they are sufficient evidences of correct judgment and good state to induce a wish for more from the same pen, as well as for the completion of these. We know no greater proof of success to a certain point. The names of Cowper and Hayley will go down to posterity together: and this is a gratification to the survivor, though his friend sleeps.

*An Account of the interesting Island of Helgoland, its Inhabitants, &c.* 8vo. Pp. 37, Price 2s. 6d. Sherwood and Co. London, 1811.

THIS, we believe, is a translation from the German, we cannot therefore consider the writer as an original author, who having obtained his materials with great labour, or risque, and combined them with proportionate attention, presents an interesting performance, for which he has a right to a good price, as a fair remuneration. *Two shillings and sixpence* for thirty-seven pages, set in a large letter, with a lead between the lines! Well-befall the writer who can sell his wares at such rates! Can reviewers other than envy him? It must be good because it is dear. Let us, therefore, hear what he reports on this island, now important to the welfare and connections of Great Britain, as maintaining an intercourse with the continent. Late insinuations increase its importance, by pointing it out as a *military station*, and *dépôt* of warlike stores: for what purposes we need not say; but certainly not without expectation of a *demand for them from the continent*. These notions, whether true or false, justify an attention to a description of Helgoland, to which the island itself is not entitled. The present eventful times, have surely remarkably distinguished a rock, in the midst of the sea, which may be, at once, a magazine and storehouse for our fustians, velvets, and cottons, and for our musquets, cannons, bombs, powder, shot, and shells.

Helgoland lies about 30 English miles from the mouth of the Weser. It is formed of a single rock, the greatest circumference of which is about *two miles and a half*. On one side is a sand bank, formed, apparently, of decompositions of the rock itself.

The rock is on all sides so steep and projecting, that there is no easy ascent except

by the steps, and indeed it is from this circumstance that its surface is daily decreasing; for as the frost, heat and moisture produce crevices or fissures in it, the rain and wet constantly dripping through them, disunite the parts from the main body, and they are at last precipitated into the sea. Generally speaking, that part of the rock which is exposed to the air, becomes, by that means decomposed, is very soft and easily crumbles between the fingers, whilst that under water is perfectly hard and durable.

This decay and separation of the rock has taken place to the greatest extent to the north, where several houses have given way, as also one wing of the guard-house, the remaining part of which is in so dangerous a situation, that it seems destined to share a similar fate. From this constant decrease of the rock, it is evident that the whole island must at length disappear, however uncertain it must be, when that event will take place.

This decay of the rock, induces us to wish for accurate accounts of its extent in former ages: and possibly, the only memorials which future ages may be able to obtain concerning it may be some dangerous shallow in the place where it now stands, or such descriptions of it as have outlived the ravages of time.

This sandy Island is composed of several barren sand hills overgrown with reeds, which is the first vegetable substance we find growing on it. In the centre, there is a small valley where the sands seem to be in some degree become settled, and here we find some grass and moss. The only building on the place is a wooden hut, which is kept in repair for the humane purpose of serving as an asylum to such seamen as may be wrecked, and will not only protect them from the inclemency of the weather, but enable them to warm themselves or even cook, a fire place being provided for the purpose.

This island is of the greatest importance to the Helgolanders, and principally as supplying them with fresh water, for the island itself has not a single spring that can be made use of. In all probability it does not proceed from any particular spring but is in reality sea-water, which is filtered by passing through such a mass of sand, in which it deposits its saline and bitter particles: and the circumstance of its rising and falling with the tide, strongly corroborates this opinion.

The number of families amounts to four hundred and fifty, making together about two thousand persons, of which twelve hundred are above twelve years of age.

They are of a lively disposition, uncommonly sociable and chatty, ambitious and fond of governing. Of works of hand, such as sewing, spinning, &c. &c. they know

little; for as their principal occupation is connected with the fishery, and of course carried on out of doors, where they can joke and chat together; they feel little or no inclination for the solitary employments of the house. There are, however, some exceptions, and women may be found who not only sew and knit what is wanted for their own family, but even for hire. Their greatest happiness consists in often standing godmother and feasting,—the former on account of the honour, and the latter for the sake of society. They are very neat and clean in their houses, more so than in the generality of small towns and villages. It requires, however, great care and attention, their houses being so small, and the family living all in one room, in which, in winter time, they are obliged to go through the dirty operation of making cordage for the fishing lines. The walls are generally covered with squares of blue and white earthenware called *clinkers*, which has a clean and lively appearance, and round the room is a row of dishes and plates of *delf*. This is the principal part of the furniture, and the bed is the greatest ornament of the house. The bedstead is in a cavity in the wall with curtains before it, but which are always undrawn to shew it off to advantage.

The men are pilots, by profession; and this is their dependance for a livelihood. They become by habit so inured to the dangers of the sea, as to think little of them; whereas on land, they are timid, heavy, slow, indolent, and overcautious. As fishermen they are so accustomed to fish as food, that they pity their neighbours of Cuxhaven on the Continent who live poorly, very poorly on meat every day. As it might be supposed they are all relations to each other by intermarriages, and their preliminary ceremonies of marriage have much of the manners of antiquity. A part of those ceremonies is thus described in this pamphlet.

On the day of the wedding, the married men and youths meet about nine in the morning at the house of the bridegroom, whilst the women meet at the bride's. When the men are all assembled, they proceed two and two to the house where she is, the bridegroom being in the front and on the right of his father; then follow his relations, after them the married men, and last of all the bachelors and children. Arrived at the house, he is not allowed to enter the room where she is, but must remain in the hall, in such a position that they must not see each other, nor is she allowed to sit down with her companions, but must stand the whole time; whilst wine, brandy, tobacco and cakes

are handed about to the guests. The bride's father or he who officiates for him, gives notice when it is time to go to church. The pipes being put away and the glasses emptied, there is a general silence, until the girl's father going out of the room, says,

"Where is he who wishes my daughter for a wife?"

On which the bridegroom answers—

"I wish her for a wife."

The father bringing another girl in joke, says—

"Is this the right one?"

The bridegroom shaking his head, says—

"No, that is not the right one."

After repeating this once or twice, he brings his daughter out, and laying both her hands together, says—

"I deliver up my daughter to thee—live so with her that thou canst answer for it before God and man."

The bridegroom then kisses her three times, and says—

"I intend so to live with her that it shall do me credit."

Other parts of the ceremony have their unpleasantries; for there is great difficulty in admitting and omitting of guests to the festivities. And the usual jokes on such occasions are practiced, on the suffering bridegroom especially.

In their christenings there is nothing remarkable, except that a number of little children carry the water to the baptismal font in silver cups. This, if formed into a procession, must have, we think, a pleasing effect.

Being used to the sea, and to labour at the oar, they think all other exertion beneath them; they despise agricultural labour; and to dig they really are ashamed. Nevertheless

The Helgolander, who on any other occasion would think it a disgrace to handle a spade, conceives it to be his duty and an honour to prepare the grave for his departed friend.

Having thus attended them from the cradle to the grave, we must here close our report. What these people think of their present masters, or what they anticipate as to the future, is of small consequence: perhaps even, they do not think or anticipate; for how can men avoid their fate, who see their neighbours vanishing daily from before their eyes; and their rock tumbling away piece by piece, a prey to the frosts of winter, and the rains of autumn and spring.

*Tours in Wales*, by Thomas Pennant, Esq. With Notes. 3 Vols. 8vo. Price £1. 16s. Wilkie and Robinson, &c. London, 1810.

THERE is something pleasant in meeting an old friend with a new face; although on the present occasion, it is mingled with regret for the loss of an amiable and worthy man, and an entertaining writer. A new edition of works published thirty years ago, proves that they still retain their estimation, having been founded on unimpeachable accuracy; and that the respect of the public for their author, with sufficient desire of information on the subject he discusses, is still prevalent. Notwithstanding it has of late been fashionable to travel—perhaps, we might say with equal correctness, to *trudge*—in the Principality, yet we do not know that later publications have superseded the usefulness of the present volumes. Some additional matter is annexed, in the form of notes, by the author, or by his editor; but the chief is referred to an Appendix in the last volume. We shall do no more, in announcing this edition, than avail ourselves of a few circumstances which may complete the account we inserted in our fifth volume, p. 895, of the famous Copper-Mine in *Parys Mountain* in Anglesea:—which is now a *national* object.

In the year 1702, one Alexander Frazier, came into Anglesey in search of mines. He visited Parys Mountain; called on Sir Nicholas Bayley, and gave him so flattering an account of the prospect, as induced him to make a trial, and sink shafts. Ore was discovered; but before any quantity could be gotten, the mines were overpowered with water. In about two years after, Messrs. Roe and Co. of Macclesfield, applied to Sir Nicholas for a lease of Penrhyn Du mine in Caernarvonshire; with which they were, much against their wills, compelled to take a lease of part of this mountain, and to carry on a level, and make a fair trial. The trial was accordingly made: ore was discovered; but the expences overbalanced the profits. They continued working to great loss; and at length determined to give the affair up. They gave their agent orders for that purpose; but he, as a final attempt, divided his men into ten several companies, of three or four in a partnership, and let them sink shafts in various places, about eight hundred yards eastward of a place called the *Golden Venture*, on

a presumption that a spring which issued from near the spot, must come from a body of mineral. His conjecture was right; for in less than two days they met with, at the depth of seven feet from the surface, the solid mineral, which proved to be that vast body which has since been worked to such advantage. The day that this discovery was made, was March 2d, 1708; which has ever since been observed as a festival by the miners. Soon after this discovery, another adventure was begun by the Reverend Edward Hughes, owner of part of the mountain, in right of his wife Mary Lewis of Llys Dulas: so that the whole of the treasure is the property of Sir Nicholas Bayley and himself.

The body of copper ore is of unknown extent. The thickness has been ascertained, in some places, by the driving of a level under it, several years ago, and it was found to be in some places twenty-four yards. The ore is mostly of the kind called by Cronstedt, *Pyrites cupri flavo viridescens*; and contains vast quantities of sulphur. It varies in degrees of goodness; some of it is rich, but the greater part poor in quality.

An idea of the wealth of these mines may be formed, by considering that the Macclesfield company have had at once *fourteen thousand tons* of ore upon bank, and Mr. Hughes's, *thirty thousand*.

Within these few years, attempts have been made to preserve the sulphur from escaping; and that is done by flues, made brick, whose tops are in form of a Gothic arch, many scores of feet in length: one end of these opens into the beds of copper which are to be burnt. Those beds are set on fire by a very small quantity of coal, for all the rest is effected by means of its own *phlogiston*. The volatile part is confined, and directed to the flues; in its course the sulphureous particles strike against their roofs, and fall to the bottom in form of the finest brimstone; which is collected, and carried to adjacent houses, where it is melted into what is called in the shops, stone brimstone.

The beds of copper, thus piled for burning, are of vast extent. Some contain four hundred tons of ore, others two thousand. The first require four months to be completely burnt: the last, near ten.

Nature hath been profuse in bestowing her mineral favours on this spot; for above the copper ore, and not more than three quarters of a yard beneath the common soil, is a bed of yellowish greasy clay, from one to four yards thick, yielding lead ore, and yielding from six hundred to a thousand pounds weight of lead from one ton; and one ton of the metal yields not less than  *fifty-seven ounces of silver*. Mixed with the earth, are frequently found certain parts of the colour of cinnabar: whether these are symptomatic of the

sulphureous arsenical silver ore, or of quicksilver, I will not pretend to decide. Something interferes with the successful smelting of this earth in the grate: insomuch that it has not been of that profit to the adventurers, which might reasonably be expected from the crucible assays of it; and they have at this time, about eight thousand tons on bank undisposed of. This place has been worked for lead ore in very distant times. In the bottom of the pool, was found an antient smelting hearth of grit-stone, and several bits of smelted lead, of about four inches in length, two in breadth, and half an inch thick.

The copper is taken from the pits in form of mud, and when dried is sent to the furnace to be smelted. This precipitate holds from ten to twenty-five per cent. But if wrought iron is put into the mineral water, and left undisturbed, that is, without cleaning it to give a fresh surface, till it be wholly dissolved, it will precipitate nearly its weight of pure copper.

The pits in which the copper is precipitated from the mineral water, are in ranks, one row beneath another, according as the declivity and extent of the ground will admit; the water is let off from one set of pits into another, till the water has let go all the copper it held in solution. The water that runs off from the lower, or last row of precipitation pits, is conveyed into reservoirs, where the decomposed iron subsides. The ferruginous ochre is useful as paint. The dimensions of the pits are commonly thirty-six feet by twelve, and about two feet deep, with a space of six or seven feet between each of them.

The number of men employed in the under-ground workings of the Mona-mine, in the year 1806, were 227, the consumption of gunpowder was 17,036lb. and of candles, 26,283lb.

In the year 1807, 287 men were employed, the consumption of gunpowder, was 15,345lb. and of candles, 23,321lb.

In the year 1808, 192 men employed, 6300lb. of gunpowder, and 9200lb. of candles consumed.

#### Produces of different Ores in the Mona Mine.

Dressed raw ores.—The best raw ore on an average holds 8 per cent.

The inferior raw ore on an average holds 4 per cent, but that as burnt.

Burnt ores.—The best burnt ore, when the smaller are riddled out, holds ten per cent.

The inferior burnt ore, when dressed, but rounds and smalls mixed, holds four and a half per cent.

A young portrait of Mr. Pennant, is prefixed: views, &c. are added; and the whole is printed in the octavo size, instead of quarto.

*The Architectural Antiquities of Wales,*  
by Charles Norris, Esq. Nos. 1, 2, 3,  
Imperial Quarto, lengthwise, price £1 1s.  
each number, containing six plates, with  
explanatory letter-press. Booth, London,  
1811.

This is a curious and commendable work. We shall nevertheless, in the first place, complain of its imperfections. We understand that these three numbers form the whole of what the worthy author proposes to communicate on the subject of St. David's. Now, what is the first enquiry likely to be made by a stranger to the place, when he perceives that a number of its antiquities are submitted to his inspection?—certainly he would ask, what is their relative situation to each other?—are they in different parts of the town?—within one enclosure?—connected together? or scattered abroad?—A plan would have answered these and other questions, would have shewn the communications, and would have marked the principal objects attached to these buildings, whether within or without. A few outlines, by way of explanation, would also have acquainted us with the construction of the roof of the Bishop's palace, behind the colonade (of which it is nearly, if not absolutely, the only instance extant)—the proportions of the roof, and its general effect, when perfect:—why should we not learn something from an architectural genius so extraordinary as Bishop Gower? Both these additions may be made at a trifling expense; and it is not too late to insert them in the work.

We have on several occasions commended that spirit which has lately manifested itself among the gentlemen of the Principality, in standing forward to claim that attention to their literature and their antiquities to which they are intitled. The present work is a proof that they are not insensible to such commendations, and that future exertions will make amends for past indifference.

Mr. Norris proposes to perpetuate by representation, the forms and appearance of the two remarkable ancient structures of his country; including their monuments, their enrichments, and whatever may enable us to judge on the merits and skill of their constructors. He in-

introduces his work by some sensible remarks on the spirit and purposes of ancient architecture. He advertises to its three distinct classes of buildings, religious, military, and domestic. He finds fault with the plainness of modern religious structures; and discovers in modern devotion a coldness, unfavourable to dignified and ornamented places of worship. Modern fortifications are still less picturesque; and modern habitations he says, "are slight, naked, perishable"—destitute of variety, in the different parts, of simplicity and magnificence. The outline is regular and flat, the decorations when ventured upon at all, "are insipid and diminutive."—Whereas "the interior decorations of antient buildings, are durable, numerous, magnificent—the doors, windows, ceilings, and fire-places, frequently covered with costly mouldings, elegant tracery, knots, flowers, figures, inscriptions, armorial bearings, allegorical devices, and all the luxuriance of sculpture and statuary."—This not being quite enough, he charges the best Grecian buildings, with uniformity and flatness;—and a modern structure, he says, "is either without their arches, pillars, porticos, cornices, mouldings, niches, statues, and sculptural ornaments, or [is] disgraced by vile and execrable imitations." *Bravo!* now for the inference: we need but report it—that "our modern domestic structures are so naked and perishable, Time could never render them more picturesque, even if they were more durable; and they would be just as insignificant in a ruinous state, as they are in their perfect one." This is owing, doubtless, to the villainous modern system of *building leases*; which give so feeble a property in the ground, that provided the edifice lasts till after it is brought to the hammer, it may then sink to the earth, and welcome: though after all, we doubt whether their owners would consider as improvements, the labours of time to ensure their picturesque appearance, by changing their present perishable condition to that of perfect ruin. We leave further defence of modern structures to those heroes of brick and mortar who contract for building houses by the thousand:—not, however, without wishing they would pay some attention to a lecture on duration, whether

from this zealous Welch Antiquary, or from any other monitor.

The principal objects at St. David's, interesting by their antiquity, are the Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, St. Mary's Chapel, St. Mary's College, the entrances, the halls, the tombs, the shrines, and the decorations of these structures generally. Some of these objects are curious and uncommon; and the plates are executed, though in a less laboured manner, than several modern works, yet distinctly, intelligibly, and we believe faithfully. On the latter particular, fidelity, Mr. Norris lays great stress. He has, evidently, been disgusted with finding the real appearance of objects so different from their representations, as in some shewy instances; and he means to keep as close to nature as possible. We commend this determination; we commend the spirit of the undertaking, and we persuade ourselves, that if Mr. N. will but place himself in the situation of *total strangers* to these antiquities, and sympathize with their wants and wishes, he will produce a work, equally honourable to his own abilities, (he makes the drawings himself) and to his country of which he will be esteemed one of the most learned and informing antiquaries.

A few instances of attention to the manners of the inhabitants especially when traditional, *with explanations*, will add to the value and acceptableness of the work.

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*Mad-Houses. Observations on the Act for Regulating Mad-Houses, and a Correction of the Statements of the Case of Benjamin Elliott, convicted of illegally confining Mary Daintree; with Remarks addressed to the Friends of insane Persons.*  
By James Parkinson. Price 2s. Sherwood and Co. London, 1811.

RATIONAL sentiments on a very delicate subject. All who know any thing of the action of mind on body and body on mind, are sensible of the extreme difficulty of determining where either begins, or ends;—of the impossibility of conjecturing what new vagary may seize the fancy, when the ideas are once discomposed, and *unhinged*. Though regular and conformable for many years, by the

influence of habit, yet when that habit is interrupted, the wanderings and freaks of uncontrolled imagination defy the acutest foresight: the unhappy sufferer is, occasionally, too sensible of his eccentricities, yet too much bewildered in them to extricate himself from them. What is the duty of society in such cases?—To take care that the commonwealth suffer no harm. But, this duty the commonwealth itself cannot execute; it must therefore commit it those whose studies qualify them for discharging it, satisfactorily.

But, the faculty, on whom this duty devolves, are themselves, as much at a loss occasionally, as any other persons. They can but combine the information they receive with what they observe; but the whole of such evidence may not be *at the moment* sufficient to warrant proceedings; yet if proceedings be delayed, the most melancholy consequences may ensue. We differ from Mr. P. who objects to entrusting the power of committal to apothecaries: in many places no superior opinion can be had; no opinion of a person resident within the vicinity, and therefore adequate to a knowledge of facts, which facts, though transitory, as circumstantial, may authorize a decision. But we see no objection to the regulation that every admission should be noticed *within twenty-four hours* to a neighbouring magistrate, and that, more frequent visitations by officers of the faculty should take place. After all, the *quo animo* of friends or relations, is the object of public justice, and whether this is honourable, must be elicited from circumstances not within the purview of an act of parliament.

This pamphlet contains a number of valuable hints, with some curious cases. The following is distinguishable.

A gentleman farmer was brought to a house for the reception of lunatics, his friends grounding the necessity of his confinement on his conducting his affairs in such a manner as must soon bring him to ruin. On speaking to the patient, he said, if his friends could state any circumstance which he could not defend on principles of reason and equity, he would consent to be confined for the rest of his days. He was then asked, Do you not give more wages than other farmers?—Yes. Why do you?—Because I am of opinion that the standing wages of labourers is much too small; and the neighbouring farmers agree with me in that opinion, but

have not integrity enough to follow my example, although they know their labourers to be almost starving. But have you not had it clearly demonstrated to you, that this proceeding must terminate in your ruin?—Yes, but—a question in my turn, Am I to be deemed a madman because I will not save myself from ruin by starving a number of my fellow-creatures? Well, but your friends say, that you have thoughts of leaving your farm to your servants, and to make a tour over Scotland, setting out with only a crown in your pocket. Is that a rational intention?—Yes. I have certainly a right to make what tour I please: it will be a more rational tour than your sparks of quality make, for I go to inform myself of the agriculture of the country I pass through. But you leave your farm to the mercy of your servants.—So do other farmers, and more madly than I should, since, by my generosity, I have assured myself of the fidelity of my servants. But was it not madness to think of setting out on this excursion, with only a crown in your pocket?—So, extravagant generosity is first brought as a proof of my madness, and, this failing, you mean to prove it by my parsimony. But I can explain this part of my conduct also. I know I injure myself by the wages I pay, and therefore I judge I can spare but little for myself—so much for my parsimony. But how is this crown to carry you through?—Thus—I shall take one of my horses for the first thirty miles, and then travel on foot the next twenty; and thus, with care, my five shillings will carry me fifty miles from home. Now the object of my journey is agricultural knowledge and my wish is to obtain as cheap as I can, therefore I will hire myself as a labourer until I have got five shillings more, and then set off again. I have got such recommendations as will insure me employ and extra wages. In this manner, I shall perform my tour; and get, perhaps, as much useful knowledge as will enable me to pay my men their due without incurring ruin. Staggered by the acuteness of these answers, the medical gentleman was with difficulty induced to sign the certificate of his lunacy, and, at last, did it with that want of strong conviction which left a burden on his mind.

In a little time all doubts however were removed, he threw himself over the balustrades of a staircase, although with but little injury. On being asked what induced him to do this? he said, that he long had it in intention, and had only waited for God's consent: that he, that morning, had put a piece of paper on the frame of the window to ascertain whether his intention was approved. If the paper blew outwards, he was to infer he had permission; and, if inwards, not.—Well, he was asked, did it blow outwards?—No, he answered, it remained where I placed it,

from which I concluded the answer was—I might do which I liked, and therefore I threw myself down stairs.—Let it be considered, that if, in the first instance, the medical man had refused to certify him to be a madman, and any serious mischief had followed, the heaviest reproofs would have been heaped on him, and a disinterested opinion, delivered according to the best of his judgment, might have seriously hurt his professional character.\*

A misreport of a trial in which Mr. P. gave evidence, has occasioned this pamphlet. Such accidents, though vexatious, are among the price we pay for gratification of public curiosity, and the freedom of the press. In this instance good may come out of evil.

*The Rights of the Army vindicated*; in an Appeal to the Public, on the Case of Captain Foskett. To which is subjoined the whole of Captain F.'s Correspondence with the respective Commanders-in-Chief (H. R. H. the Duke of York and Sir David Dundas), and also with the Officers successively commanding the 15th Light Dragoons. By Henry Foskett, Esq. late Senior Captain in the 15th Light Dragoons. 8vo. Pp. 260. Price 6s. Richardson, London: 1810.

If the situation in life of the party principally criminated in this pamphlet [H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland], allowed us to indulge expectation of an answer to it, we should incline to attribute an importance to the facts of the case, which is rarely due to an *ex parte* statement. The perusal of a pleading on one side of a question only, never can justify a verdict. But as we cannot hope for an opportunity of examining what the adverse party might reply, we confess our inability to do more than record this appeal. The motives which produced the conduct complained of, may be capable of complete vindication—may even be entirely different from what Capt. F. suggests; but there being no evidence of that before the court, the cause must be dismissed. We cannot but admire the spirit of our laws which shield no individual of whatever rank, from impeachment at the tribunal of public opinion—whether on a charge of tyrannical conduct towards a complainant, or on any other, connected with the welfare of the body politic and civilized society.

Vol. IX. [Lit. Pan. May 1811.]

*Map of Spain and Portugal*, by E. Mentre, Member of the National Institute of Sciences at Paris, and P. G. Chaulaire, one of the Authors of the National Atlas, Stockdale, London, price £2 2s.

*Map of Spain and Portugal*, by Don Lopez, Geographer to his Catholic Majesty: improved from Mentre's nine sheet map. Price £1 11s. 6d. Stockdale, London.

*The Post Roads of Spain*, with the Distances in Spanish Leagues; to which is prefixed a Map of the Roads of Spain. Price 2s. Stockdale, London.

We had lately occasion to commend an instance of French industry in laying down the roads of Portugal for military purposes: events have at the same time justified our approbation of that map and have almost deprived it of interest, as the scene of action between the contending armies is totally changed, by the flight of Massena from that kingdom. We should rejoice if our commendation of these maps should prove equally a prelude to the flight of the French armies from the whole of the Peninsula. That event is not impossible; and we should feel great pleasure in tracing the roads taken by the different *corps d'armée*, and assisting in their retrograde movements. For such a purpose the Post Roads of Spain, with its map, is particularly well adapted: but as the French Generals may possibly prefer taking some of the *Crass Roads*—we are glad to see a few of them inserted in this map: till that moment arrives, maps like the present will be found useful to all who interest themselves in the public events of the day, and will prove excellent companions to the parlour or the lounge.—The distances from Madrid, the capital, to the provincial towns, is marked in Spanish leagues and posts, for the benefit of travellers.

As to the comparative merits of these rival candidates, we can but refer honest John Bull to his long established principle, that the “dearest is the best.” It is so, as far as we can discover in the instances before us: and it is so in other particulars also, to which this nation is indebted for much of her prosperity.

*The Life of Fenelon.* Archbishop of Cambrai, by Charles Butler, Esq. sm. 8vo. pp. 238, price 5s. Longman and Co. London, 1810.

IN 1802 a life of Fenelon, drawn up with great care, and under very favourable circumstances was published in three volumes 8vo. by M. de Bausset, Bishop of Alais at the beginning of the French revolution, and afterward member of the *Imperial Chapter* of the church of St. Denis at Paris. He seems to have had access to all the papers in the possession of the family of Fenelon; and to have selected with great attention what best suited his purpose. Several of the anecdotes collected by the bishop, have appeared in the *PANORAMA*; especially those relating to that most difficult of all undertakings, the education of a headstrong young prince. The present work is a kind of abstract of the bishop's volumes; and presents a character, not free from faults, indeed, but truly excellent and noble. We presume that it owes its appearance, at this time, to a latent desire of exhibiting in the person of Fenelon to what heights of virtue a *catholic ecclesiastic* could attain, and we cordially recommend this example of retirement from the world, and superiority to worldly motives, to the imitation of his successors in the priesthood, wherever providence may have cast their lot. Let us do him justice, Fenelon though a *catholic* was averse from persecution for conscience sake: he made converts by milder means; and, we are persuaded, without recourse to the humiliating system of purchase by crowns and half crowns, at — per head. Let us do him justice, he opposed (and exposed) the too lofty pretensions of "the oracle of the *Galllican church*," Bossuet; and in the end he defeated him, though he appeared to lose the victory. His Telemachus also has triumphed over the mistaken magnificence and false grandeur of Louis XIVth's reign; and all the world now readily acknowledges that had the principles supported in the immortal work of Fenelon been adopted as maxims by Louis, his posterity might still have sat on the throne of France; and his people might have escaped the agonies they suffer from the revolution, not yet ended, and from

the foreign usurper who now pollutes the majesty of the Bourbons. We shall not enter into the dispute about Quietism: it is enough to remark that after a tedious controversy in France,

still the proceedings at Rome lingered: the pope had begun by appointing twelve consultors, who were to hold their meetings in the chamber of the master of the Sacred Palace; they held twelve meetings, and finally, were divided in their opinions. The pope then appointed a congregation of cardinals: they met, in consultation, twelve times without coming to any resolution: he then appointed a new congregation of cardinals; they met in consultation fifty-two times, and at length extracted from Fenelon's work, several censorable propositions, and reported them to the pope: after which, they had thirty-seven meetings to settle the form of the censure. During all this time private conferences on the subject were continually held by the pope's direction, and sometimes in his presence.

Lewis the fourteenth's impatience at the delay was now shewn in a marked manner. He wrote to the pope in strong terms: he states in his letter to his holiness, that, "while he expected from his zeal and friendship a speedy decision on the archbishop's book, he could not hear, without sorrow, that the sentence so necessary to the peace of the church, was delayed by the artifices of those, to whose interest the delay was of advantage." He entreats his holiness, in the most pressing terms, to pronounce sentence immediately. He accompanied his letter with one to the cardinal de Bouillon, his ambassador at Rome, making him responsible for the event.

And when the event did take place, it was, though condemnatory of Fenelon's principles, or rather expressions, so gentle and so honorable, that, his friends felt little sorrow, and his enemies little joy. In fact, they were mortified; and their mortification was increased by a *bon mot* of the pope, which soon was in general circulation—that "Fenelon was in fault from too great love of God; and his enemies equally in fault, from too little love of their neighbour."

The particulars of this eminent prelate's life are so well known, that an abstract of them is unnecessary; but as his own personal eloquence was great; and his opinion on general eloquence has always been deemed weighty, we add an extract which those only who are ill-informed or indifferent to the interests of virtue and godliness will treat with neglect.

Fenelon declares against the practice of committing sermons to writing, and then learning them by heart. "Consider," he says, "the advantage of speaking without minute preparation. The preacher possesses himself; he expresses himself naturally, his words flow immediately from his own sources; his expressions, (if he has a natural talent for eloquence), are lively and moving. The warmth of the moment suggests to him expressions and images, which would not have occurred to him, in his cabinet. His action is natural, and has no appearance of art.—Above all, a preacher, who has learned by experience to discern the effect of his oratory on his audience, observes what fixes their attention, what makes an impression on them, where he fails. He sees where the imagery should be bolder, the principles more fully expressed, the conclusions more distinctly or forcibly pointed. In all these particulars, how generally must a preacher fail, who learns his sermons by heart? Such preacher dares not say a word more than is in his lesson; his compositions, as was said of those of Isocrates, are better read than heard. In spite of all his care, there is a monotony, a something forced, in the inflections of his voice. He is not so much a man who speaks, as an orator who recites; his action is confined, his look shews his dependence on his memory, he dares not abandon himself to the feelings of the moment, lest the thread of his discourse should slip from him. The hearer perceives the mechanism of the exhibition, and remains unmoved." In support of his opinion, Fenelon cites St. Augustine, who declares, that "those preachers, who speak their discourses word for word, as they have written, cannot repeat and enforce a truth till they perceive that it is perfectly understood; and thus deprive themselves of one of the most powerful means of instruction." Still, Fenelon admitted a considerable degree of preparation: he presupposes, that the preacher has seriously meditated his subject; and, (what certainly is taking much for granted), that the speaker has a natural gift of extempore oratory.

The truth of these observations is daily more and more felt in England: in vain are all attempts to conceal it: and the consequences must be counteracted, not by feeble appeals to scarcely determinable principles of propriety, but by vigorous exertion of intellect; not by trenching on the Toleration Act, but by a promptitude in "out preaching, out praying, and out living" those who now answer their purposes, in some degree by the practices recommended by this judicious churchman.

For a translation of the celebrated M. de la Harpe's applauded Eulogy on Fenelon, Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 769, &c. For Fenelon's method of correcting the irascibility of the Duke of Burgundy, Vide Panorama Vol IV. p. 129.

*A Vindication of the British and Foreign Bible Society*: in a Letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, chiefly in Reply to his Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth. By William Dealtry, M. A. 8vo. Pp. 278. Appendix evi. Price 7s. 6d. Hatchard, London: 1810.

This is one of the strangest publications that has come under our notice: first as to the occasion of it,—and secondly, as to the contents of it. Is it possible that the principles and proceedings of a society instituted on purpose to promote with all practical effect the knowledge contained in Holy Scripture should stand in need of a Vindication, extended to almost three hundred pages, forming a thick octavo?—The thing is not credible: Mr. D. must be fighting with shadows: he has mistaken the meaning of his adversaries: they cannot intend to frustrate so pious a design: a bad pair of spectacles beguile his eye-sight, till he sees double, if not treble, and faulces that hosts of opponents are arrayed against him in the shape of country clergymen, rural deans, visitation meetings, and other officers of the Ecclesiastical Staff. What! are we to believe that after having themselves solemnly promised to do all the good in their power by means of the principles inculcated in Holy writ, they can be angry with others for communicating those very principles—That after professing to make the Bible the rule of their own faith, they can argue for the necessity of preventing the popularity of this same rule, which is equally necessary to others?—*Credat Judæus!*—for as to any good Christian's believing it, that is out of the question. So much for the occasion of this bulky vindication!

As to the contents of this volume, it should seem that Mr. D. not having the fear before his eyes—of contending with such imaginary foes, or of the consequences attending their prowess, proceeds to defend an Institution that needs no defence, and to support principles

which need no support. He discovers arguments in the supposed assertions of his adversaries; and he amuses himself with reducing them into mode, figure, and syllogism, &c. to the great delight of his reader. He reminds us of Tasso, who conversed with spirits, after his way; and held conversations, at which the auditors were surprized, if not edified. If it were not for a more particular history of the editions of the Welsh Bible than we have perused any where else, we should have been inclined to relinquish the perusal of his book to those who delight in such animadversions; as it is, we believe we may say in its behalf that it contains much information, energy of mind, and serious argument:—and were not folios out of fashion, we should recommend to his opponents to club for a bulky tome, and refute him,—aye refute him, at full length,—why not?

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*The Mirror of the Graces*; or, the English Lady's Costume: combining and harmonizing Taste and Judgment, Elegance and Grace, Modesty, Simplicity, and Economy, with Fashion in Dress, &c. &c. &c. By a Lady of Distinction. 12mo. pp. 241. Price 5s. Crosby, London, 1811.

This little work, neatly executed, contains some things we approve, and others we dislike. When a writer proposes to decorate the *person* only, exclusive of *mind*, the performance can scarcely avoid assuming an air not precisely, perhaps, that originally intended. Nevertheless, the subject is important: and perhaps the sentiments asserted on some particulars may meet with greater attention in a work like the present, than they would from a professedly moral discourse. We add a favourable specimen.

As there is a propriety in adapting your dress to the different seasons of your life, and the peculiar character of your figure, there is likewise a necessity that it should correspond with the station you hold in society.

This is a subject not less of a moral concern than it is a matter of taste. By the universality of finery and expensive articles in dress, ranks are not only rendered undistinguishable, but the fortunes of moderate families and of industrious tradesmen are brought to ruin. the sons become sharers, and the virtue of the wives and daughters too often follows in the same destruction.

It is not from a proud wish to confine elegance to persons of quality that I contend for less extravagant habits in the middle and lower orders of people: it is a conviction of the evil which their vanity produces that impels me to condemn *in toto* the present leveling and expensive mode.

A tradesman's wife is now as sumptuously arrayed as a countess; and a waiting-maid as gaily as her lady. I speak not of our merchants, who, like those of Florence under the Medici family, have the fortunes of princes; and may therefore decorate the fair partners of their lives with the rich produce of the divers countries they visit; but I animadver on our retail shopkeepers, our linen-drapers, upholsterers, &c. who, not content with gold and silver baubles, trick out their dames in jewels! No wonder that these men load their consciences with dishonest profits, or make their last appearance in the newspaper as insolvent or *clo de se*!

Should the woman of moderate fortune be so ignorant of the principles of real elegance as to sigh for the splendid apparels of the court, let her receive as an undeniable truth, that mediocrity of circumstances being able to afford clean and simple raiment, furnishes all that is essential for taste to improve into perfect elegance. Riches and splendour will attract notice, and may often excite admiration; but it is the privilege of propriety and sweet retiring grace alone to rivet the eye, and take captive the heart.

" Many there are who seem to shun all care, And with a pleasing negligence ensnare."

The fashion of educating all ranks of young women alike, is the cause why all ranks of women attempt to dress alike. If the brazier's daughter is taught to sing, dance, and play like the heiress to an earldom, we must not be surprised that she will also emulate the decorations of her rival. We see her imitate the coronet on lady Mary's brows; and though miss Molly may possibly not be able to have her of gems, foil-stones, produce a similar effect; then she looks for rings, bracelets, armlets, to give appropriate grace to the elegant arts she has learnt to practise; and when she is thus arrayed, she plays away the wanton and the fool, till some libertine of fortune buys her either for a wife or a mistress.

Were girls of the plebeian classes brought up in the praise-worthy habits of domestic duties; had they learned how to manage a house, how to economize and produce comfort at the least expence at their father's frugal yet hospitable table: we should not hear of dancing-masters and music-masters, of French and Italian masters; they would have no time for them.



**STATEMENT OF THE PRICES CURRENT  
OF THE  
FOLLOWING GOODS,  
Imported and Exported, at corresponding Periods of each**

| Years.    | Ashes.            | Barilla.          | Brandy.              | Cinnamon.        | Cloves.          | Cochineal.       | British<br>Plantation      |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
|           | Per Cwt.<br>s. d. | Per Cwt.<br>s. d. | Per Gallon.<br>s. d. | Per lb.<br>s. d. | Per lb.<br>s. d. | Per lb.<br>s. d. | Per Cwt.<br>s. d.          |
| 1799..... | 57 11             | 35 9              | 4 4                  | 4 10             | 3 9              | 21 5             | 140 6                      |
| 1800..... | 48 2              | 22 3              | 5 6                  | 4 8              | 3 6              | 22 11            | 123 2                      |
| 1801..... | 44 2              | 24 9              | 8 4                  | 4 8              | 3 8              | 24 4             | 113 2                      |
| 1802..... | 33 9              | 14 11             | 7 9                  | 4 9              | 3 10             | 16 10            | 88 1                       |
| 1803..... | 42 2              | 21 10             | 5 6                  | 4 5              | 3 7              | 23 5             | 134 6                      |
| 1804..... | 42 10             | 17 5              | 4 2                  | 4 5              | 3 1              | 22 9             | 140 3                      |
| 1805..... | 58 0              | 20 2              | 4 0                  | 5 3              | 3 1              | 27 4             | 153 0                      |
| 1806..... | 64 9              | 20 0              | 3 0                  | 4 6              | 3 5              | 25 4             | 126 4                      |
| 1807..... | 63 10             | 32 3              | 3 1                  | 6 4              | 3 5              | 23 4             | 113 0                      |
| 1808..... | 76 3              | 33 0              | 4 6                  | 6 10             | 5 2              | 25 10            | 92 0                       |
| 1809..... | 57 4              | 39 8              | 4 10                 | 7 1              | 4 6              | 31 3             | 106 10                     |
| 1810..... | 48 7              | 43 8              | 6 2                  | 8 4              | 5 5              | 34 6             | Spring 105.<br>Fall... 64. |

| Years. | Currants.         | Flax.<br>(Rough.) | Hemp.<br>(Rough.) | Hides.<br>B. Ayres. | Hides.<br>W. India. | Indigo.<br>E. India. | Indigo.<br>Spanish. | Iron<br>British.  | Russia            |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|        | Per Cwt.<br>s. d. | Per Ton.<br>£. s. | Per Ton.<br>£. s. | Per lb.<br>d.       | Per lb.<br>d.       | Per lb.<br>s. d.     | Per lb.<br>s. d.    | Per Ton.<br>£. s. | Per Ton.<br>£. s. |
| 1799.. | 38 11             | 61 10             | 59 0              | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 4 6                  | 10 1                | 18 5              | 17 1              |
| 1800.. | 35 9              | 70 0              | 61 0              | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 4                   | 6 4                  | 8 8                 | 18 10             | 18                |
| 1801.. | 47 2              | 68 0              | 54 0              | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 4                   | 7 8                  | 9 2                 | 20 0              | 20                |
| 1802.. | 43 1              | 66 0              | 43 0              | 8                   | 5                   | 7 9                  | 8 7                 | 18 0              | 18                |
| 1803.. | 57 4              | 75 0              | 55 0              | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 7 5                  | 9 6                 | 19 10             | 18                |
| 1804.. | 55 4              | 82 0              | 60 10             | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 9 2                  | 9 9                 | 17 0              | 16                |
| 1805.. | 49 4              | 74 0              | 59 0              | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 6                   | 11 2                 | 11 1                | 17 10             | 16                |
| 1806.. | 40 1              | 66 0              | 63 0              | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 6 9                  | 12 1                | 18 10             | 17                |
| 1807.. | 47 7              | 68 0              | 68 0              | 7                   | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 7 3                  | 10 5                | 15 10             | 16                |
| 1808.. | 61 1              | 82 0              | 90 0              | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 5 3                  | 9 2                 | 15 10             | 16                |
| 1809.. | 45 8              | 130 0             | 116 0             | 7                   | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 4 8                  | 7 9                 | 15 10             | 16                |
| 1810.. | 37 8              | 88 0              | 78 0              | 9                   | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 7 7                  | 9 11                | 15 10             | 16                |

# CURRENT IN LONDON

ODS,

of each of the last Twelve Years.

| Coffee.            |            | Copper.  |          | Corn.    |              | Cotton    |           | Wool. |  |
|--------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------|--|
| British            | Foreign    | British  | British. | (Wheat.) | British.     | E. India. | W. India. |       |  |
| Plantation         | Plantation | Per Cwt. | Per Cwt. | Per Ton. | Per Quarter. | Per lb.   | Per lb.   |       |  |
| s. d.              | s. d.      | £.       | £.       | s. d.    | s. d.        | s. d.     | s. d.     |       |  |
| 140 6              | 0 0        | 140      |          | 67 6     |              | 1 6       |           | 3 4   |  |
| 123 2              | 0 0        | 149      |          | 113 7    |              | 1 2       |           | 2 5   |  |
| 113 2              | 0 0        | 149      |          | 118 3    |              | 1 5       |           | 2 2   |  |
| 88 1               | 0 0        | 144      |          | 67 5     |              | 0 9       |           | 1 7   |  |
| 134 6              | 0 0        | 149      |          | 56 6     |              | 0 9       |           | 1 6   |  |
| 140 3              | 0 0        | 168      |          | 60 1     |              | 0 11      |           | 1 7   |  |
| 153 0              | 0 0        | 210      |          | 87 10    |              | 1 4       |           | 1 7   |  |
| 126 4              | 0 0        | 191      |          | 79 0     |              | 1 1       |           | 1 8   |  |
| 113 0              | 0 0        | 154      |          | 73 3     |              | 0 11      |           | 1 5   |  |
| 92 0               | 96 0       | 135      |          | 79 0     |              | 1 1       |           | 2 3   |  |
| 106 10             | 99 6       | 158      |          | 95 7     |              | 1 2       |           | 1 6   |  |
| Spring 105s. ....  | 100s. 3    | 158      |          | 106 2    |              | 0 11      |           | 1 5   |  |
| Fall.... 64s. .... | 55s. 3     | 0        |          |          |              |           |           |       |  |

| Iron Bar. |          | Lead.    |            | Linseed. |              | Logwood. |          | Nankeens.  |  |
|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|--|
| British.  | Russian. | Swedish. | (British.) | Per Ton. | Per Quarter. | Per Ton. | Per Ton. | Per Piece. |  |
| £.        | s.       | £.       | s.         | £.       | s.           | £.       | £.       | s. d.      |  |
| 17 15     | 21 2     | 21 10    |            | 45 2     |              | 19 18    |          | 7 11       |  |
| 18 2      | 21 7     | 23 4     |            | 49 8     |              | 19 8     |          | 7 11       |  |
| 20 10     | 20 17    | 25 0     |            | 50 11    |              | 16 8     |          | 6 8        |  |
| 18 2      | 18 10    | 32 10    |            | 63 9     |              | 12 19    |          | 6 0        |  |
| 18 2      | 19 10    | 31 19    |            | 62 0     |              | 21 4     |          | 6 8        |  |
| 16 13     | 19 17    | 31 19    |            | 56 6     |              | 17 6     |          | 9 9        |  |
| 16 11     | 19 13    | 41 14    |            | 66 2     |              | 18 8     |          | 7 4        |  |
| 17 12     | 19 5     | 37 5     |            | 65 3     |              | 13 8     |          | 5 0        |  |
| 16 3      | 17 15    | 30 14    |            | 63 3     |              | 12 2     |          | 3 4        |  |
| 16 8      | 17 15    | 36 15    |            | 95 9     |              | 13 17    |          | 7 2        |  |
| 16 6      | 17 7     | 34 8     |            | 83 1     |              | 14 10    |          | 6 6        |  |
| 16 6      | 17 7     | 34 16    |            | 62 7     |              | 22 7     |          | 5 3        |  |

| Years.    | Nutmegs. |          | Oil.     |        | Train<br>(British Fishery.) |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|
|           | Per lb.  | Per Tun. | Ordinary | Olive. |                             |
|           | s. d.    | £.       | s.       | £.     | s.                          |
| 1799..... | 15 0     | 66       | 10       |        | 28 0                        |
| 1800..... | 12 7     | 59       | 15       |        | 36 9                        |
| 1801..... | 12 8     | 58       | 15       |        | 40 0                        |
| 1802..... | 12 7     | 49       | 8        |        | 29 0                        |
| 1803..... | 8 11     | 57       | 7        |        | 35 0                        |
| 1804..... | 9 4      | 55       | 19       |        | 32 0                        |
| 1805..... | 18 10    | 68       | 5        |        | 30 0                        |
| 1806..... | 26 8     | 65       | 18       |        | 30 5                        |
| 1807..... | 19 8     | 63       | 8        |        | 24 10                       |
| 1808..... | 17 7     | 67       | 18       |        | 31 10                       |
| 1809..... | 16 4     | 62       | 17       |        | 41 10                       |
| 1810..... | 15 7     | 56       | 17       |        | 42 3                        |

| Years.    | Sugar, raw. |             | Tallow. | Tar. | Tea. |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------|------|------|
|           | British     | Foreign     |         |      |      |
|           | Plantation. | Plantation. |         |      |      |
| 1799..... | 63 4        | 65 2        | 56 0    | 32 8 | 3 2  |
| 1800..... | 68 8        | 51 2        | 58 6    | 23 8 | 3 1½ |
| 1801..... | 50 1        | 48 10       | 50 0    | 20 2 | 3 0  |
| 1802..... | 36 2        | 36 3        | 60 0    | 19 5 | 3 2  |
| 1803..... | 43 1        | 42 2        | 65 0    | 21 9 | 2 11 |
| 1804..... | 53 1        | 47 2        | 68 0    | 24 2 | 3 0  |
| 1805..... | 51 0        | 46 6        | 66 0    | 25 8 | 3 1  |
| 1806..... | 43 11       | 30 0        | 66 0    | 22 8 | 3 3  |
| 1807..... | 34 3        | 30 0        | 57 0    | 24 8 | 3 4  |
| 1808..... | 37 7        | 31 6        | 88 6    | 38 5 | 3 3  |
| 1809..... | 46 4        | 36 10       | 116 0   | 40 8 | 3 5  |
| 1810..... | 49 4        | 33 4        | 72 0    | 35 8 | 3 6  |

Custom House,  
London, 16th Feb. 1811.

[These Tables to face page

| Train<br>(h. Fishery.) |         | Pepper. | Raisins. | Rum.        | Saltpetre. | Silk.            |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| Per Tun.               | Per lb. | Per lb. | Per Cwt. | Per Gallon. | Per Cwt.   | Bengal<br>(raw.) |
| s.                     | s. d.   | s. d.   | s. d.    | s. d.       | s. d.      | Per lb.          |
| 3 0                    | 1 3     | 24 7    | 2 6      | 117 0       | 16 7       |                  |
| 6 9                    | 1 3     | 28 7    | 3 6      | 66 2        | 17 5       |                  |
| 0 0                    | 1 3     | 34 1    | 4 9      | 58 2        | 18 0       |                  |
| 9 0                    | 0 11    | 36 0    | 3 4      | 43 4        | 22 9       |                  |
| 5 0                    | 0 10    | 30 3    | 3 1      | 49 4        | 19 9       |                  |
| 2 0                    | 0 9     | 28 0    | 2 5      | 59 7        | 17 8       |                  |
| 0 0                    | 0 9     | 23 2    | 2 8      | 70 9        | 18 2       |                  |
| 0 5                    | 0 7 1   | 34 3    | 2 5      | 61 11       | 15 10      |                  |
| 4 10                   | 0 9     | 25 3    | 2 6      | 54 0        | 14 7       |                  |
| 1 10                   | 1 0     | 50 9    | 3 4      | 69 8        | 28 1       |                  |
| 1 10                   | 1 0     | 27 8    | 4 0      | 79 0        | 29 10      |                  |
| 2 3                    | 0 11    | 34 8    | 3 10     | 76 3        | 33 2       |                  |

| Tea.    | Tin.<br>(British.) | Tobacco. | Turpen-<br>tine. | Wine.<br>(Port.) | Wood.<br>Deals. | Fir Timber. | Wool,<br>(Spanish.) |
|---------|--------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Per lb. | Per Ton.           | Per lb.  | Per Cwt.         | Per Tun.         | Per 120.        | Per Load.   | Per lb.             |
| s. d.   | £. s.              | s. d.    | s. d.            | £. s.            | £. s.           | £. s.       | s. d.               |
| 3 2     | 95 0               | 0 6 1    | 19 5             | 82 10            | 13 14           | 5 4         | 4 9                 |
| 3 1 1/2 | 100 0              | 0 5      | 16 11            | 92 10            | 13 4            | 6 9         | 5 0                 |
| 3 0     | 103 0              | 0 5 1/2  | 18 5             | 89 3             | 15 14           | 5 7         | 5 2                 |
| 3 2     | 109 0              | 0 4 1/2  | 12 5             | 71 18            | 10 11           | 4 13        | 4 11                |
| 2 11    | 109 0              | 0 4 1/2  | 19 3             | 94 9             | 17 12           | 5 10        | 5 5                 |
| 3 0     | 109 0              | 0 5 1/2  | 14 4             | 89 10            | 11 15           | 3 15        | 5 11                |
| 3 1     | 112 0              | 0 6 1/2  | 13 5             | 82 9             | 13 17           | 4 9         | 5 5                 |
| 3 3     | 120 0              | 0 6      | 11 3             | 86 9             | 15 6            | 6 13        | 5 4                 |
| 3 4     | 118 0              | 0 6 1/2  | 17 2             | 84 19            | 12 16           | 6 13        | 5 6                 |
| 3 3     | 114 0              | 1 3      | 5 1/2            | 94 9             | 24 6            | 11 14       | 6 0                 |
| 3 5     | 114 0              | 1 0 1/2  | 3 1 4            | 98 9             | 36 15           | 12 13       | 12 0                |
| 3 6     | 143 10             | 0 5 1/2  | 15 10            | 114 9            | 25 5            | 11 19       | 6 7                 |

W.M. IRVING.

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*Gratitude to God for National Mercies.*

A Sermon, Preached Nov. 18, 1810. By Robert Young, D.D. Minister of the Scotch Church, London Wall; being the Day set apart by Authority, for the Public Acknowledgment of the Divine Goodness, in the Abundance of the Harvest.

Text, Psalm 107, Verse 8, O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works unto the children of men.

In this Sermon, which we have read with much pleasure, after an appropriate introduction, the Dr. says, " Let us then, brethren, consider the causes of our thankfulness, as they are found in the palace, the temple, and the field."

Under these topics, having considered the blessings of a merciful Being, and Governor, of the liberty of conscience we enjoy, and of the plenty, which the abundance of the harvest afforded us, the author proceeds to point out, the sentiments that naturally ought to arise in our minds, from a view of the whole, and these are, he says, thankfulness to the Giver, a becoming regard to the instruments or means; and thirdly, charity to our fellow creatures. In which we cordially agree with him.

*A Review of the Controversy respecting the High Price of Bullion, and the State of our Currency.* 8vo. Budd, London, 1811.

THE war of words to which the publication of the Bullion Report has given rise, has exercised the ingenuity of opponents and supporters, more extensively than most questions of a public nature which come under discussion. It is not only a question that " comes home to every man's bosom," to use the language of Bacon, but, it comes home to every man's pocket; and the arguments for proving him richer or poorer, as they affect his peace, and prosperity, must be convincing if not irresistible 'ere he can admit their consequences. Various considerations have been adduced in proof that the opinion of the committee of the Commons House of Parliament, though entitled to great deference, yet is not infallible; and that a single mistake in that quarter, leads to inferences exten-

sively injurious. We have repeatedly expressed our wishes for further evidence. The state of things among our neighbours, has engaged our attention; and we assure ourselves not without cause; for we cannot believe when the government paper of any considerable country is at so great a discount as 1250 for 100: or 900, 80, 500 for 100, that the inhabitants of such country, with their connections in other dominions, can maintain their usual tranquillity, or transact their usual business, in foreign parts, with unconcern and apathy. Foreigners not bound by the laws of such countries, will endeavour to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring wealth *per fas et nefas*: and as the command of specie is under such circumstances the most certain mean of rendering their speculations profitable, they will grasp at as much of it, as they can obtain. Terror is a most powerful agent, too, in producing this scarcity of the precious metals; we, in our island, can scarcely make sufficient allowances for it. Even in Britain where terror has no place, millions of guineas have been withdrawn from circulation by hoarding. Restore confidence, and guineas will be restored. In the mean time, it is of consequence that the disorder be treated judiciously: all possible evidence must be heard; and we distinguish the pamphlet before us, because it attempts to illustrate by appeal to facts,—facts of a nature not easily to be mistaken. The tables of prices of sundry commodities has appeared to us so important, that we have reprinted it, for the use of our readers. We have neither time nor space to examine it as we have examined others, of a like nature, formerly: a mere hint as to the manner of using it must suffice.

Gold, as a commodity to be paid for in bank notes, is become dearer:—are other commodities become dearer also? When gold was at £3. 18s. per oz. tobacco was at 6*ld*. per lb.: now gold is at £4. 10s. tobacco is at 5*ld*: it is therefore *cheaper* than formerly, though an imported commodity. Russian iron was at £17. 15*s*; it is now at £16. 6*s*: *cheaper*. Swedish iron was at £21. 2*s*. it is at £17. 7*s*. *cheaper*. Tin, a British commodity, was at £9*s*; it is at £143. 10*s*. *dearer*, say by one third; so that the same quantity of tin will purchase not only one third more iron, by its own increased value, but

so much more in addition as iron is lowered in price.—On the contrary British iron is *cheaper*, from £18. 5s. to £15. 10s. It follows, says our author, that there is an error in saying that “the prices of **ALL** commodities have risen, and gold appears to have risen in price *only in common with them*.” If the price of gold has not affected these articles, nor these articles the price of gold, why should the price of gold affect bank notes, or bank notes the price of gold? since, it will be remembered, that in this commercial country, bank notes represent, and always have represented, much more of these and other commodities than of gold.

Or state it otherwise: bank notes are *cheaper* than they were: this does not appear, from our being able to purchase with £16. 6s. in bank notes, now, what formerly cost us £17. 15s., or for £17. 7s. what formerly cost us £21. 2s. If we can obtain for  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . (in bank notes) what formerly cost us  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ : which of the two commodities is diminished in value?—These are *imported* articles.

The error of most reasoners on this subject is that of attributing too much to one cause. A cause may contribute to the sum of any event, without being the *sole* occasion of it.

This writer also examines the alleged similarity between the present period and 1696, the most distressing time of King William's war, and he finds concurrent causes then in activity, which are overlooked by the supporters of the committee;—but to which great influence must be allowed. He strongly argues the then *protested* state of the bank notes; whereas, at present, nobody *protests* them. He also derives great advantage from the rise in price of gold during the late seasons of scarcity, at a time when the issues of the bank were very moderate: if *then* gold, as a commodity, rose or sunk in value, in proportion as our importation of corn was greater or less;—why should it not now rise, (and hereafter sink) in proportion to our importation of other commodities? We submit a specimen of the information the author affords on this subject, to the reflections of our readers.

The facts stood at the close of 1801 thus: the price of standard gold, which in 1799 had been as low as £3. 18s. per oz. rose suddenly, and in 1800 was as high as £4. 4s. and £4. 5s.; at which prices it continued

throughout the years 1800 and 1801, the exchanges with the continent being proportionally against us. Of this state of things, Mr. Garnier maintained, that a depreciated currency was the only explanation. Mr. Thornton cautioned his readers against such an inference, insisting that those phenomena might be at any time, and in that instance certainly *were* produced by other causes. Mr. Hornei expressed his doubts upon the subject, and candidly referred to future experience for a solution of them.

And how did experience decide this dispute? By falsifying the assumption of the French economist, confirming the doctrine of the English writer, and justifying the the *doubts* of the Reviewer. In the years 1802 and 1803, the price of gold fell again to £3. 19s. the quantity of bank-paper in circulation being, within the same time, not only *undiminished*, but considerably *increased*.

The difference between a standard of value *absolutely* invariable; and a standard *generally* invariable: and except in *very peculiar* cases, competent to justify the confidence of the public, is stated by this author in the following terms; and he supports his distinction by a quotation from Locke, which we have thought worthy of insertion, in proof that a varying standard, is not an unprecedented case.

With respect to a “Standard of Value,” the term seems to be variously understood; and the enquiry concerning it, has more of metaphysical difficulty in it, than of practical utility. In the sense in which some of the bullionists have referred to it, there certainly is no such thing as a “Standard of Value.” There is no one article of which the value is so fixed and immutable that every change of the relations between it, and all other articles, must of necessity be a change in the other articles and not in it.

That gold is the article which approaches nearest to this, and that it is therefore the most proper subject for the instrument of commerce (that is, the *money* which is the common measure of commodities) is not to be disputed. There is no article which in general and for any length of time, is so little liable to fluctuation in its value; and for this reason, it has long been established, by the common consent of civilized nations, as the principal measure of value among them. It is a natural consequence of the qualities and this use of gold, that in all alterations of prices, the change should *prima facie* be supposed to be in any thing but in gold itself. But it by no means follows, that gold does therefore abstractedly possess an “indefeasible right” of fixity, or that circumstances may not arise

under which gold might be more liable to variations of value than any other article.

" **MONEY**, whilst the same quantity of it is passing up and down the kingdom in trade, is really a standing measure of the falling and rising value of other things in reference to one another: and the alteration of prices is truly in them only. But if you encrease or lessen the quantity of money *current in traffic* in any place, then the alteration of value is in the money; and if at the same time wheat keeps its proportion of vent to quantity, money, to speak truly, alters its worth, and wheat does not, though it sell for a greater or less price than it did before; for money being looked upon as the standard measure of other commodities, men consider and speak of it still as if it were a standing measure though when it has varied its quantity it is plain it is not." and, " In any country that hath commerce with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin: and having money of that, and accounts kept in such money it is impossible to have any standing unalterable measure of the value of things." Locke's Works, vol. 5, p. 44 and 48.

If we are not misinformed, the price of bullion is considerably fallen; and is expected to continue falling. Our informant thought *a few days* would justify this expectation. It is said also, that bullion is now become so abundant in the East, that the next fleet from India will be partly *silver laden*: whispers in circulation state its value at *six or seven millions* of dollars. We therefore with moderated anxiety leave this matter to find its proper level; since a short time will produce, we hope, beneficial effects.

We now direct our attention to what is considered by all parties as *one of the causes* of the disappearance of specie from among us, we mean the state of agriculture in Britain, compared with that of foreign parts, and this it will be found on examination affords less cause for fear, than some have supposed. That the price of labour and materials for purposes of agriculture has risen in our Island, is undeniable; but they have also risen abroad; and there is at least, a possibility, that when the present unnatural state of Europe shall cease, the prices of the products of land may become more nearly equal, than hitherto. But this is conjecture: let us now attend to facts; which speak for themselves.

At the very same time that the Board of Agriculture in England, was carrying on an

extensive correspondence in order to ascertain the increase which had occurred since 1792, in the prices of labour, and of all agricultural productions, the Agricultural Society at Paris, was making a similar enquiry for the period which had elapsed since the year 1780: and it is very remarkable, that the result of these researches, instituted without any communication between the two national establishments, should have been nearly the same with respect to almost every article: the only striking exception being that of wheat, which was very easily accounted for.

The following is an extract, from the report of the French Society, which was made by their Secretary, M. Silvestre, in 1805.

" In most of the departments, the price of labour is increased by one third at least, and in some by one half: in a few, it is doubled: and this rise is more general with respect to day labour, than to yearly wages. The society has ascertained, that all the instruments of cultivation are raised in price, in a proportion nearly similar; that building materials have risen about one third, beasts of labour about one half, and all the articles requisite for the maintenance of the family of a farmer, in the same proportion. On the other hand, the animal produce of the farm, is worth about one half more in the market than it was in 1789; and although wheat has not risen much more than one sixth in price, barley and all description of forage, are dearer by about one third."

In confirmation of this report of the Agricultural Society, we have another public document of a more recent date. It is the speech of M. Daru, " Intendant de l'Empereur," in January 1810, when he proposed to the Legislative Body to annex certain national domains to the Imperial Crown. Advertising, on that occasion, to the circumstance that the Civil List which had been enjoyed by Louis XVI. (amounting to twenty-five millions) was already conferred on Napoleon, he observed; " the revenue which was appointed for the support of the crown in 1791, was, no doubt, very considerable; but if attention is paid to the difference between the *real value* of money at that time and at present, it will not be thought an extravagant assertion, that the same income does not represent now, more than two thirds of what it was worth then."

Here, then, we behold a rise in the prices of commodities in France, nearly such as it is generally estimated in England. In France there is no paper currency, no restricted bank, and no symptom, whatever, of an excessive, and therefore depreciated, circulating medium.

The comparison between France and England is not therefore wholly in favour of France, in this instance: there are others in which she maintains a less advantageous comparison.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—When Mr. Richardson the bookseller requested me to let him publish my speech at the Bank, and make a shilling pamphlet of it, I had no expectation of so trifling a thing attracting the notice of the highly respectable editors of the *Literary Panorama*. [Compare vol. ix. p. 690.]

When Mr. Rose said, that *more specie came into the country than went out*, it might probably be true. But what is become of the *sixty-six millions of guineas coined within the present reign?* It is acknowledged, both by bullionists and anti-bullionists, that there are now not *ten millions* of specie in the country, notwithstanding our laws against sending guineas abroad.

By a simple calculation, in a note, I have sufficiently proved that at the present exchange with Hamburg, our guinea is *there* worth about *thirty shillings*, which pretty well accounts for their being smuggled out of the country.

It was far from my intention to take a general view of our imports and exports, though this may be found in many of the larger pamphlets on the bullion committee; where it is clearly demonstrated that the drain of specie for supporting the war is much greater in extent than the general balance of trade is in our favour.

The observations that I have made, are solely directed to the Baltic trade; and though I am not furnished with the particulars of their cargoes by "a table," yet we all know by the reports at the custom-house that above *two thousand foreigners ENTERED INWARDS*, from thence last year, the freights of which Mr. Geo. Chalmers estimates, p. 91 of his pamphlet, [Compare *Panorama*, Vol. IX. p. 335, 338] at ..... £4,000,000

Now supposing the cargoes, one with another, only to amount to double the freights (which are more likely *three*, and some of them *four times* as much), this would make .....

£16,000,000

These cargoes were sent to be paid by our exports; but within this year or two, Buonaparte's plan of confiscations has been so rigorously observed, that 240 vessels appear in Lloyd's books to have been seized and confiscated in 1810, in various ports of the Baltic, which cargoes if we had had an open trade, would nearly have paid for the above imports

of which about *seven millions* for corn alone make a part.

But for want of such an open trade, these cargoes are in fact *given to the enemy*; while on the other hand, our whole importation must be drawn for through Hamburg, where from the paucity of remitters compared with drawers, we are obliged to pay *one pound English* for twenty-three shillings Flemish, instead of thirty shillings; which was the exchange when the bullion committee was sitting—above twenty per cent. against us in a few months. If therefore (my first position is), we continue our licences to import at this rate, without the power of exporting so as to make a better trade, our specie must vanish, and our bank notes be increased without any effort in the bank directors to extend them.

My second position is, to defend our bank notes in point of *security*; in doing which, I say, that they stand upon a guarantee of from 40s. to 50s. in the pound, consisting partly of the best bills in London, taken in discount,—partly in specie which do not issue; but chiefly in government securities, such as *exchequer bills, omnium, &c.* which will ultimately be turned into stock, and when so turned into stock, whether of 3, 4, or 5 per cent., they become a mortgage upon the country—*ergo*, endorsed by the land and property of England. An amazing advantage this; but that is no reason why we should make too free with it. It is this which distinguishes *our paper* from the paper of *any other country*.

Only look at the government paper of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Austria, since our rupiure with these powers.\*—The St. Petersburg exchange with England in Oct. 1807, was thirty pence per ruble. It is now twelve pence per ruble, and for one ruble in silver, four rubles are paid in their bank notes, though the notes are the current coin of the country.—In Sweden, the exchange with England was four and three quarters dollars for a pound sterling while the bullion committee was sitting. It is now eight dollars per pound sterling, a difference of sixty per cent. in the few months that a suspension of trade has taken place between England and Sweden.—But above all, for depreciation of paper money, look at Denmark, where in 1807, five current dollars were exchanged for a pound sterling. Now the exchange is above twenty-four dollars for a pound sterling, so that the dollar which was then (in 1807) worth four shillings, is now reduced to nine pence.

\* For further particulars on some of these articles, the reader is referred to our *OBSEV-VAKDA EXTERNA* for the present month.

All these exchanges find their comparative value in the pound Flemish, which regulates the exchange both in Hamburgh and Amsterdam, and yet this pound Flemish is not the coin of either of these places, nor indeed any coin at all; no more than our pound sterling, but it bears a proportion of the silver-money (not gold), of marks in Hamburgh, and guilders in Amsterdam, while itself is *stationary* as the money in account, or ratio of comparison, with all other things, and with bullion among the rest, which is always fluctuating more or less in price *as bullion*, though with us in England, when coined into guineas it is chained down to the price of £3 17s. 10*d.* per oz.

I remain, Sir, Yours, &c.

S. CATTLEY.

April 23, 1811.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

Dr. Hayter's Report to the Prince Regent, of his literary mission to the court of Naples, relative to the Herculaneum MSS., will appear in a few days, in a thin royal quarto.

Mr. Bawden has nearly ready for the press, a volume of *Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Gloucester*. There will be an index to each county; and the Editor proposes having part of the impression made up for sale in separate counties, for the convenience of those whom it may not suit to purchase the whole volume.

##### AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Lawrence, author of the *New Farmer's Calendar*, &c. is preparing to publish a new Work, under the title of "*The British Farmer's Magazine, or New Annals of Agriculture, a Country Miscellany, intended to embrace every species of useful Information*" It is to be continued monthly, the 1st Number of which will appear the 1st of June.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Good is printing a new edition of his translation of Lucretius in two volumes octavo. The Critical and philological notes, as well as the introductory essays, will be continued: but to render the work less expensive, and adapt it more conveniently to the purpose for which it is intended, the original text will be omitted. It will be published in a few weeks.

Dr. Busby has completed a translation in rhyme, of the six books of Lucretius on the *Nature Things*, which will be dedicated to Lord Grenville.

*Hesrootus, Gr. et Lat.* with all the Notes of *Wes aen*, *Gale*, and *Gronovius*, also a Collation from *Ignatius MSS.* to be edited by J. *Schweidhaeuser*, upon the Plan of the *Elipont*

Editions of the Greek Classics, to form 6 or 8 Vol. 8vo.—A few Copies will be worked off on vellum Paper.

Mr. Lunn has engaged as a Proprietor in the above Edition of *Herodotus*; he has also purchased the remaining Copies of the following celebrated Work, of the Typographical Society; two of the Volumes, to complete the Set, are now reprinting at Strasburg. Its present Scarcity, and high Price, are well known to the Admirers of Classical Literature.

*Platonis Philosophi Opera, quae extant, Graece ad editionem Henr. Stephanii accurate expressa, cum Marsiliii Ficini interpretatione, praemititur L. III. Laenii de vita and dogm. Plat. cum notitia literaria, accedit varietas lectionis, cum Dialogorum Platonis Argumentis expositis et illustratis a Diet. Tiedemanno, 12 Vol. 8vo. Bipont. 1787, &c.*

A Catalogue of the Collection of Classic Authors, Latin and Greek, begun at *Deux Ponts*, and continued at Strasburg; uniformly printed in 8vo, with copious Bibliographical Remarks; may be had gratis of Mr. Lunn.

In progress at the Press of Mr. A. J. Valpy. *Biotie's Tacitus*, which will combine the advantages of the Paris and Edinburgh Editions; with a Selection of Notes from all the Commentators of Tacitus subsequent to the Edinburgh Edition. The *Literaria Notitia*, and *Politica*, will also be added. Many valuable Notes of Professor Parsons will be interspersed; the French Passages will be translated, and the Roman Money turned into English. A new Edition, in Five Volumes 8vo.—Some few Copies will be struck off on large Paper, and the Work will shortly be published.

At the Press of Messrs. Collingwood and Co. of Oxford, is proceeding *Justinian's Institutions*, in Four Books, translated into English, with Notes and the original Text, by George Harris, LL.D. Third Edition, in 4to.

A Catalogue of Books, relating to the Hebrew Language, is nearly ready for Publication.—Printing at Strasburg for Mr. Lunn, Classical Library.

##### GEOLOGY.

Mr. Parkinson intends to publish in the course of next June, the third and concluding volume of *Organic Remains of a former world*, with twenty-three coloured plates.

##### MISCELLANIES.

The Rev. H. B. Wilson is preparing for the press, in a quarto volume, a *History of Merchant Tailor's School*, London, from its foundation to the present time, including the lives of the eminent men who have been educated there, and embellished with some of their portraits.

Mr. Peck, of Bawtry, has in the press, a system of *Veterinary Medicine and Therapeutics*, on Scientific Principles, in two octavo volumes, with plates; the first volume is nearly ready.

##### MUSIC.

Dr. Crotch has nearly ready for publication, *Elements of Musical Composition*, or rules for writing and playing *Thorough-Bass*.

##### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

To be published on the 1st of May, *The Philanthropist*, Number III. embellished with a Map of an interesting Portion of Africa. To be

continued every Three Months.—The object of this Work is to encourage benevolent feelings, and to shew how they may be most beneficially exerted, particularly by pointing out to those who occupy the middle and superior ranks in society, the results of such endeavours as have proved successful in alleviating the miseries of man, and improving his moral character.—The profits of this Work will be appropriated to the Promotion of Plans for the General Education of the Poor.

## PUBLIC RECORDS.

His Majesty's Commissioners of Public Records have, under the Authority of the Lords, Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed Mr. Thomas Payne, of Pall-mall, to sell such copies of the following Works printed under their Direction, as are not appropriated to Public Use.

## List of the Works, with their Sale Prices.

Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, £1 16s.; Taxatio Ecclesiasticae P. Nicholai, £2 2s.; Catalogue of Cottonian MSS £2 10s.; Calendarium Rotulorum Chartiarum, £2; Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio, 2 vols. £3 10s.; Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem, 2 vols. £3 10s.; Testa de Nevill, £1 16s.; Nonarum Inquisitions, £2 2s.; Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. 1. £2 10s.

## THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Thomas Jervis, of Leeds, has a volume of Sermons in the press.

The Rev. John Rudd will shortly publish a volume of Devotional Exercises for the use of Congregations and Families. He has also in forwardness, a Botanist's Guide through Lancashire.

Calvins Institutes of the Christian Religion, translated by J. Allen, will be printed by Subscription, in three octavo volumes.

The Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, is preparing for the press, Detached Remarks on the Bishop of Lincoln's Refutation of Calvinism.

To be published in a few Days, handsomely printed on a fine Paper, in Six large Octavo Volumes, with a Portrait of the Archbishop.

The Works of Thomas Secker, LL. D. late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; with his Life, by the late Bishop Porteus.

\* \* \* Archbishop Secker's Lectures on the Catechism may be had separately, handsomely printed in 8vo. Price 8s. 6d. in boards, and neatly printed in 12mo. Price 4s. 6d. bound.

An Edition of Bishop Taylor's History of the Life and Death of Christ, in two octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

## TRAVELS.

Travels in Ireland, in the year 1810, is in the press, in a quarto volume, with plates. It will contain the observations made in that island, during last summer, by Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. Mr. Holland, and Mr. Bright; with an introductory chapter on the general History of Ireland.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Count Grammont, by Anthony Hamilton. A new edition. In which are pic-

fixed a biographical sketch of the author, and a translation of the Epistle to Grammont. The quarto copies (of which only a small impression is printed) contain proof impressions of the plates. 2 vol. royal 8vo. £3. 13s. 6d. and royal 4to. £6. 6s.

A French edition is also published, in two volumes octavo, price £3. 13s. 6d., containing the same plates.

## DRAMA.

The Modern British Drama, being a selection of the best acting plays now used on the English Stage. 5 vol. royal 8vo. £5. 10s.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

A summary of the History of the English church, and of the sects which have departed from its communion; with answers to each dissenting body on its pretended grounds of separation. By Johnson Grant, M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford. 8vo. 12s.

## EDUCATION.

Literary Information; consisting of instructive anecdotes, explanations, and derivations, calculated to interest and improve the opening mind. By Isabella Kelly (now Mrs. Hedgeland), author of the Childs French Grammar, Madeline Poets, &c. with Explanatory wood cuts. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound.

Familiar Letters, addressed to children and young persons of the middle ranks, 12mo. 3s.

Guy's School Ciphering Book for beginners: containing all the variety of sums and questions usually proposed in the first five rules of Arithmetic, by Joseph Guy, author of the Pocket Cyclopedia, School Geography, New British Spelling, &c. foolscap 4to. half-bound 3s. 6d.

## FINE ARTS.

Ecclesiastical Topography; a collection of one hundred Views of Churches in the environs of London, accompanied with descriptions from the best sources, both manuscript and printed. This volume is intended as an illustration of Lysons Environs of London, or an additional one to Grose Antiquities, being printed uniformly with those two works. 4to. £4. 4s. boards, imperial 4to. £6. 6s.

## HISTORY.

Sketch of the Political History of India, from the introduction of Mr. Pitt's bill, A. D. 1784, to the present date. By John Malcolm, Lieut.-Col. in the East-India Company's Madras army, resident at Mysore, and late Envoy to the Court of Persia, royal 8vo. 18s.

The Imperial Annual County Register, for the year 1810. Containing, I. History of Great Britain, with an ample collection of State Papers. II. The public and private Annals of the English provinces, classed under the names of the counties to which they respectively belong, and arranged under five general departments, viz. 1. Public Business.—2. Jurisprudence.—3. Chronicle.—4. Miscellanies.—5. Biography. III. Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Colonies. Royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

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## MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

The Anatomy of the Human Body: containing the Anatomy of the bones, muscles, joints, heart, and arteries, by John Bell, Surgeon; and that of the brain and nerves, the organs of the senses, and the viscera, by Charles Bell, Surgeon. The third edition, with many additional engravings, 3 vol. 8vo. £2. 8s.

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Number I. of The British Review, and London Critical Journal. (Quarterly). 8vo. 6s. sewed.

Number I. to be continued quarterly, of The American Review of History and Politics, and General Repository of Literature and State Papers. (Printed at Philadelphia, and reprinted in London). 8vo. sewed, 6s.

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The Eton Latin Grammar, by William Mavor, LL.D. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Exercises in the Spanish Language, adapted to the commercial and military Spanish Grammar. By John Emm. Mordante. 12mo. bound, 5s.

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A Letter to John Theodore Koster, Esq. in which the arguments used by that gentleman to demonstrate that bank notes are not depreciated, are considered and refuted; also, in which it is contended, that Mr. Huskisson has not determined the extent to which bank notes are depreciated, 2s. 6d.

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Practical Piety; or, the Influence of the Religion of the Heart on the Conduct of the Life. By Hannah More. 2 Vol. crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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The Chorographical Description or Survey of the County of Devon, with the City and County of Exeter. By Tristram Risdon, of Winscott, Gent. Printed from a genuine Copy of the original Manuscript, with considerable additions. 8vo. 16s.

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An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul; being the Substance of Observations made during a Mission to that Country, in the year 1793. By Colonel William Kirkpatrick. Royal 4to. £2 12s. 6d.

#### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Homo sum :*

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### NATIONAL BENEVOLENCE EXERTED IN FAVOUR OF THE SUFFERERS IN PORTUGAL.

When the dreadful earthquake that destroyed Lisbon in the year 1755 was known in England, the sympathy of our countrymen was deeply affected with a sense of the calamities endured by the inhabitants of that unfortunate city: parliament voted £100,000 and private benevolence augmented the liberal donation. A much greater and more dreadful evil has now befallen the Portuguese nation. That was confined to one city; this extends over several provinces; that destroyed sufferers by thousands, but they were put out of their pain immediately: this involves the fate of tens of thousands; as well those slain by the sword, those carried off into captivity, those abused, maimed, polluted for life,—and those whose property is so ruined and destroyed that they are reduced from competence to want and beggary. These are lasting evils: more than these—it might even be found, on a numerical comparison, that the number of houses burnt by the French more than equal that of those destroyed by the earthquake at Lisbon; and the mere valuation of property, will greatly exceed that of the former devastation.

With the same generosity as excited them before, our countrymen have again stood forward, to assist the necessitous. The legislature has unanimously directed the application of £100,000 to the relief of the distressed: meetings have been held in the City, and are announced to be held in Westminster to promote the same object. We most heartily wish it success; and that this subscription may reach an amount at once salutary to the individual sufferers, and terrific to the MONSTER by whom those sufferings were commanded.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,  
Instituted 1811, for Visiting and Relieving Cases of great Distress, chiefly among the numerous Poor of Spitalfields and its Vicinity.

President,—Rev. Josiah Pratt, B. D. Minister of Wheeler Chapel, Spital Square.—Treasurer,—John Kincaid, Esq. Spital Square.—Stewards.—Mr. John Cooper, Queen Street, Cheapside. Mr. E. Bickersteth, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.

THERE is no part of this great metropolis, which calls on the benevolent heart so feelingly for assistance, as the populous dis-

strict embraced by this society. Spitalfields, and its neighbourhood, contain a vast number of manufacturing poor. Many of these poor persons are, at once, ignorant, indolent, and wretched. Not a few of the most worthy of them are retired sufferers. They struggle hard, in sorrow and silence, against the difficulties which oppress them. It is true charity to seek out such objects, and to communicate to them that relief which they are reluctant to ask.\*

These circumstances call the attention of benevolent persons to the peculiar situation of this part of the metropolis. Let them remember the blessing pronounced on the man who *considereth the poor*—who enters into his case, inquires into his feelings and sorrows, and administers relief and counsel.

The money contributed to this object will be distributed under the superintendance and direction of the Rev. Josiah Pratt, whose office, as Minister of Sir George Wheeler's Chapel in Spital Square, connects him particularly with the interests of that quarter of the town. The cases will be visited as often as circumstances shall require, and such relief administered as shall be deemed expedient.

But Christian charity will not limit itself to the temporal necessities of the poor. It will take advantage of that access which the relief of these necessities opens to the heart, to instruct the ignorant, and to warn and counsel those who neglect God. The hours of depression and sorrow will be taken as fit occasions to point the sufferers to the only durable and solid felicity of man. And, by every kind and prudent method, it will attempt to reclaim the wicked from the error of their way, to instruct the ignorant in the true knowledge of salvation, and to comfort the dejected and the mourner.

The cases chiefly attended to will be those of urgent necessity, and such as are less obvious to parochial and other assistance. The money entrusted by the public will be distributed in the most economical and efficacious manner. Reports will be published annually, or more frequently if it shall seem expedient, of the state and progress of the institution.

Every subscriber will be entitled to recommend such cases of real distress as come under his observation, in order to their being inquired into. Such recommendations must be sent in writing, either to the treasurer, or one of the stewards.

\* The especial claims of Spitalfields on the charity of the benevolent, are very forcibly stated and urged in Mr. Hale's Letter to Mr. Whitbread, "On the Distresses peculiar to the Poor of Spitalfields, arising from their Local Situation"—Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 982.

## DIDASCALIA.

### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new comedy called "*The Extraordinary Gazette*," has been produced at this theatre. We must decline entering into any analysis of its plot; we say plot, since every dramatic production lays claim to that title. Nor is it from any motive of capricious indolence, or still less pardonable capricious prejudice, that we withdraw ourselves from the task. It is, in plain truth, the difficulty, we had nearly said, the impossibility, of giving an accurate description of what is not discernibly existent. We searched in vain for any traces of inventive power in the complication of the varied incidents and arrangements that form the marketable ingredients of modern dramatic composition, and attended with impatience for some developement of technical skill, or practical ingenuity, that might supply us with the ordinary, though feeble, recompense, for the absence of Wit, of Genius, and of Judgment. It was with pain that we at length recalled the exclamation of the poet—

" Some men for plot, some under-plot may call,  
Here's the right method, have no plot at all."

In the subordinate departments of the play it must be confessed, that although there is little to blame, there is perhaps still less to praise. The whole interest of the piece centers in the doubtful character of a noble lord (de Mallory), who is left in the very important article of marriage under some most intolerant restrictions. By a great felicity, however, he contrives to fall in love with the identical lady on whom his fortunes depended, who, by an equally providential interference, discovers that he is the lord of her affections. All this is indeed so soon understood as to leave the audience not a single peg on which they can hang any thing like an anxious or delighted attention. The scene calculated to awaken the deepest interest is certainly very judiciously acted behind the scenes. The source of all the friendships and amorous connections that crown the end, is an aquatic excursion on the lake of Windermere, in which the party of pleasure are most opportunely upset, and full scope is afforded for the exercise of the amiable fears of the ladies, and the devoted gallantry of their beaux. Among the heroes on this occasion is the *Lord de Mallory*, under an assumed name, which name having appeared in the *"Gazette Extraordinary,"* as one that had engrossed itself in splendour at the storming of Seringapatam, gives another root for the ramifications of hackneyed mistakes and transparent *équivoques*.

It was said when Congreve died, that comedy had died with him, and it may be

pronounced in the same (not prophetic spirit) that the Muse has been impracticable since Sheridan withdrew his homage. What strong and melancholy illustrations of this do we not derive from almost every successive attempt of modern comedy, in which sentiment, the meagre exertion of barren intellect, fills up the void of character and conversation, and the most conspicuous mark of superiority is an adroitness at giving, by the disguise of words, an air of novelty to these short and pithy doctrines, whose antiquity forms one of their strongest claims to our reverence!

We are not forgetful that the production which has called forth these remarks, like other productions to which the same remarks are applicable, may plead in extenuation of all its sins and all its infirmities, that its tendencies are *moral*, that its lessons are in strict conformity with the dictates of social virtue. The force of this plea we shall never be disposed to deny; but is this the only principle on which genuine comedy should be composed? If it be, what means that ludicrous introduction of broad farce with which the dealers in sentiment never fail to compound their effusions? Is the violation of all the critical unities essential to the interests of morality in works of this nature? Are the immemorial canons of criticism hostile to the schemes and purposes of goodness? We would wish to see *VIRTUE* erected upon a firmer and less perishable basis than the ruins of Public Taste.

The play is, we understand, written by Mr. Holman, who may still boast that, however he may have failed, his failure is unquestionably less signal than those of many who have endeavoured to unite the very opposite characters of actor and dramatic writer.

The Prologue was insipid, and the Epilogue replete with political allusion, with eulogy on British valour, and satire on critical severity.

To the above, which, we have copied from one of our diurnal prints, as a *just* criticism (a rare thing, indeed, in the morning papers) upon *The Extraordinary Gazette* as it is called, we wish to add, that the author has not at any rate disgraced himself by introducing any of those wretched puns, and still more wretched and disgusting indecencies, which so continually infest our modern new plays, and which our pages have so often had the mortification to exhibit complaints against—but why (as we understand he wishes to pass for a gentleman, according to the puffs we have seen in many newspapers) does he sanction the custom of using so many oaths, the characteristic of the lowest rabble and outcasts of society?—We hope we misunderstood

one of the players, but we really did think he uttered, *G—d damme, that won't do.*—The frequency of other oaths rendered the jests **VERY COARSE INDEED**, and unworthy of any gentleman, be he who he may.

Before we conclude we deem it proper to remark that *the Extraordinary Gazette* met with scarcely any disapprobation; — the author's friends and the imbecility of the audience united in showering down applauses upon this comedy, amidst a few feeble hisses of judgment and discernment; and for once, *with truth*, the managers in their daily bills held out to the town that it was received with applause, which being meant to catch the unwary, will be fully made known to them on every remaining representation of this play. So much for the *flat* of public taste!

.....  
LYCEUM.  
OURSELVES, a Comedy in Five Acts, as performed with distinguished Success, by Their Majesties' Servants, at the Theatre-Royal, Lyceum. By Miss Chambers.—London: J. Barker. Pp. 93, price 2s. 6d.

This Comedy, although written by a *Lady*, is plentifully distinguished by the prevailing fashionable substitutes for wit—punning and swearing—a custom we think, at all events, not quite so decorous in a female; and, indeed, “more honour'd in the breach than in the observance,” even by the rougher sex. Reader, take from the very commencement of this piece the following specimen.

Scene I.—*A handsome Hall—Cuff seen loitering through it with a Newspaper in his hand—Flounce peeping on one side.*

Flounce. Mr. Cuff, Mr. Cuff, who have you just let in?

Cuff. A great person!—

Flounce. What, a Lord?

Cuff. No;—a Baronet!

Flounce. 'Pshaw; they are as common as

Misters!—

Cuff. Sir Sidney Beaufort! he is come to pay his respects to our master on our arrival in Lannon.

Flounce. Quick, then, to Sir John—

Cuff (detaining her). Don't look so en-gaging!—

Flounce. The gentleman's waiting.

Cuff. So let him. I left him fixing his eyes on one of your sex, with the same fondness I do on you!

Flounce. A Lady! Why, there is not another in the house, but myself!

Cuff. Yes—the *Venus of Medecine*?—

Flounce. Statutes—break'em.

Cuff. It is against the law to break the statutes.—But thou art jealous of the *very* stones.

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*Flounce.* I have reason; there is my master stands gaping and staring at the *old marvels*, as if they were all his kin; but, if any thing humane and handsome comes in his way, as when I appear, off he flies like contagion.

*Cuff.* He has not spoken to a woman these fifteen years!—

*Flounce.* I will warrant he has been on his knees to fifty fine ladies, which makes him so crabbed in his disappointments!—I will not stay in any house to be disparaged by *marvel statutes*. (Exit.

(Bell rings.) *Cuff* (wincing). My master's bell.—(Reading) “Wanted in a gentleman's family, a steady man servant—he must be active”—(Bell again.)—I shan't stir—“diligent,” that will do for me.—(Bell rings.)—Down the bell!—my master thinks of nobody's concern but his own; I must serve my own turn a little; to be always thinking of one's self is so mean a disposition.

In other parts we find “d—d impertinent”—“d—d unlucky”—“d—d contrivances”—“bid him carry his letter to the Devil”;—“play the Devil,” &c. &c.—By the bye, the Devil has a great deal to do in this Comedy, an auxiliary we should have hoped the fair author's abilities stood in no need of. Indeed, this personage is so often mentioned, that we are almost tempted to believe it an error of the printer that his name does not appear in the *Dramatis Personæ*. It would have been more creditable to have seen decent Wit attending upon a lady, rather than such a miserable companion.

The following is from the commencement of Act II.

*Scene I.—Miss Beaufort's Dressing-Room, handsomely fitted up. Books, Musical Instruments, Flower-Stands, &c. Miss B. meeting Fitzaubin.*

*Fitz.* Your toilet, Madam, is a shrine at which so many bow—

*Miss B.* Like other idols, Sir, I receive their vows without heeding them; are you come to do homage?

*Fitz.* With less appearance of zeal, but with more true devotion than any of your worshippers?

*Miss B.* A very religious friendship, truly; how have you repressed its fervor so long?

*Fitz.* To be frank with you, Madam, I have lately suffered some uneasiness at seeing you surrounded by a crowd of company, and almost despaired of an opportunity for telling you so.

*Miss B.* What! I was once from home when you called!

*Fitz.* Once Augusta!

*Miss B.* Suppose I was oftener; what then? do you think I can live in the air of this town, free from that giddiness which attacks other people!—Lud, you look as dull as a domino at a masquerade, or a poor author in company.—What ails you?

*Fitz.* Poverty and disappointment!

*Miss B.* A very common evil, they say, among wits; but you are a philosopher, and not liable to this malady.

*Fitz* (with an air of tenderness). Our minds, Augusta, have been long united by a common love of goodness, a friendship that neither hope, nor fear, nor any change of fortune can dissolve.

*Miss B.* Nay, if you are serious, you will make me so.

*Fitz.* No passion mingles with so pure a friendship; no doubt, no jealousies.

*Enter Ready,*

*Ready.* Mr. Darlington is below, Ma'am.

*Miss B.* Admit him instantly. (Exit Ready.

*Fitz.* Sdeath, always ready to receive company; one can never have a little private conversation with you.

*Miss B.* If Mr. Darlington will say agreeable things to me, am I accountable for his good breeding?

*Fitz.* No man called a polite one, who studies to make you appear ridiculous; and a lady is in great danger of becoming so, when she listens to the familiar praises of such an impudent coxcomb.

*Miss B.* I won't hear him abused; he is one half of the world to me, and you are the other; for if you know every thing, so he knows every body.

*Fitz.* Yes, he borrows the peerage of every one who will lend it him, for he has no other knowledge of those persons of rank whom he talks so familiarly.

*Miss B.* Nay!—he was well introduced to us at Bath. His mother married an Irish bishop, and his uncle—

*Fitz.* What is his genealogy to me?—When I find a man a knave, I never count further in his pedigree. (Going.)

*Miss B.* You shall not stir.—

*Fitz.* I cannot humour a man I despise.

(Loitering.)

*Enter Mr. Darlington, very highly and fashionably dressed.*

*Mr. D.* “O! were those eyes in Heaven, they'd through the starry region shine so bright, that birds would sing, and think it were the morn.”

*Miss B.* Do you always pay your compliments with other men's wit?

*Fitz.* As men pay their debts, with other people's money! by borrowing more than they can return.

*Mr. D.* (nodding familiarly to Fitzau-

bin). Hang'em, one learns these pilfering tricks of one's court acquaintance.

*Fitz.* His court acquaintance. I will warrant they live nearer Cripplegate than St. James's.

*Mr. D.* One's friends are so numerous, there is no escaping.—Just as I came out of my Lord—— my Lord——; zounds, I have no more head than a secretary; who should I stumble against but one of our ambassadors, his Excellency would take no denial, so I was e'en obliged to go home with him, where we were soon joined by more of the court; plague on't, as if a man had no other business in his life than to cabal with all the nobility.

*Fitz.* The nobility—a fellow who would stretch his neck in a crowd to see them go by in procession. I hope you improve your fortune in such company.

*Mr. D.* No, plague on it: one would not supersede their relations. My Lord——, (I mention no names) offered me——let that pass. My dear fellow, says I, the Great Seal itself should not tempt me. "She speaks, yet she says nothing!"—egad, that would apply to most of my parliament friends.

*Fitz.* Or to a coxcomb! (sarcastically.)

*Mr. D.* Or a modern wit!

*Fitz.* Or a would-be critic!

*Miss B.* (interrupting them.) Or wits and critics sneering at one another. Come, come, this is not the news of the morning.

*Mr. D.* The latest I have heard relates to Fitzabin.—It is reported your uncle has cut you out of his estate;—the world will soon enough show how much you have lost.

*Fitz.* That part of it which is moved by impertinence.

*Mr. D.* Your most obedient. A man of sense will never insult your poverty.

*Fitz.* And no other can.

*Miss B.* Poverty—Lud what a word for a lady's ear!

*Fitz.* If it offends your politeness, Madam, it is proper I should retire.

*Miss B.* So serious—You are not leaving us.—George—Mr. Fitzabin,—a moment, Sir.

*Fitz.* Not a second, Madam; I would not for the universe shock your acute sensibility.

[Exit.]

*Mr. D.* Let him carry his pride and poverty to a debating club—how handsomely he would cry down luxury and new taxes. The fellow is as insolent as a leading counsel, and as vain of his necessities, as an alderman of his gown.

*Miss B.* Fitzabin disinherited!—I beseech you, who informed you of these particulars?

*Mr. D.* My father-in-law, the Bishop of Ballyragged, county of Kilkenny, a near

neighbour of Fitzabin's uncle.—I expect his Lordship in town every hour.

*Enter Ready (in haste).*

*Ready.* Some salts, Ma'am; or some volatile! such an accident!

*Miss B.* Who, what, where? speak quickly!

*Ready.* Yes, Ma'am; but if you please, I am so frightened—a fine flashy chariot overturned at our door—two ladies and a gentleman killed, and three or four more dying.

*Mr. D.* A chariot! A colony!

*Miss B.* (giving Ready a bottle of salts.) Here, here!

*Ready.* Mr. Fitzabin is bringing in one of the ladies fainting!

*Miss B.* Quick, quick—I fly to their assistance. [Exit.]

*Mr. D.* An act of supererogation—for if the whole horde had been dead for a week, have we not the art of Galvanism to recover them? [Exit.]

This Play is dedicated to Mr. Arnold, the Manager, "as THE Proprietor of a National Theatre." This we did not know before. The fair author likewise makes her acknowledgements to Mr. T. Dibdin.—All this may be very grateful, perhaps; but such sapient critics and fellow labourers in the same vineyard ought to have advised her to expunge from her Comedy (ere printed) some of its puerilities, puns, and other allusions, or to have consigned them, *en amore*, to the *chaster* audiences of Sadler's Wells, or the Circus, who would, no doubt, have warmly appreciated such beauties as the *Lyre*, the *Crab*, the *Great Bear*, with the rest of Miss Chambers's constellations, not forgetting the comet running after a star.

*E. gr.*—"I spy a star of the *first magnitude*! I am after her like a comet!" p. 60.

Now, gentle reader, this same star is nothing less than a fair lady, and we will leave thee to guess how *large* she must be.—These comical stage writers make wonderful discoveries; for it is certainly a new way of complimenting an elegantly formed female by her *magnitude*, rather than her *brilliance*!—It is the very reverse of the facetious Peter Pindar's appropriate description of Johnson and Boswell, in their tour to Scotland:—Johnson he compares to a Comet sailing majestic through the Heavens:—Boswell to

"A lively bouncing cracker at his tail."

MORALITY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,  
ILLUSTRATED BY  
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHA-  
RACTER, AND DESCRIPTION.

No. V.

Though the same Sun with all-diffusive rays,  
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze ;  
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,  
And always set the GEM above the Flower.

Pope.

## FILIAL AFFECTION AND GRATITUDE.

Who me, madam, me shorten Lord Castle Howel's days ? can you think me such a monster ? him to whom I owe so much ? who has been so good to you ? No ! I would die to give him comfort. But what, added she, in an elevated tone and gesture, what is the whole life of such an insignificant as me, compared to one hour of so good a man as Lord Castle Howel ? of my dear venerable parents ? of my aunts ? and of you, my dear worthy uncle—you who are the orphan's friend, and the father of the fatherless ? From this moment I devote all my little faculties to gratitude and to duty—you will still love Percival, and advise him to his good ; if the earl will accept me, and if you, my dear uncle, will tell him I have now no will but his. She stopped and paused.—*Mrs. Bennet's Ellen.*

## HEROIC SUPPRESSION OF TENDER FEELINGS.

The sight of Percival at such a period, and in such a situation, so unthought of and so unexpected, could not fail to agitate her, but a moment's recollection convinced her of the impropriety of shewing the concern she felt for another man in her husband's presence—that she did feel it, was an injury to her own peace, but to betray it would be an insult to his honour—every soothing word was a reproach to her heart, and she had the heroism to make a secret vow in that moment, never to mention, or hear mentioned, the name of Percival Evelyn.—*The same.*

## HONOUR AND DEPRAVITY OF CHARACTER.

“ Pirate ! ” echoed Somerled, “ is that epithet spoken in reference to yourself ? Pirate ! ” he repeated, “ art thou pirate ? and thinkest thou that I can be tempted to place faith on the assertions, or reliance on the honour of one, who, by profession despoils his more honourable brother in existence of the savings of his industry ? nor even scruples to screen himself from punishment, by the spilling of innocent blood ! With this proof

of thy iniquitous, thy dishonourable heart, can I fix belief on any word thou hast uttered ; or cease to suspect every action thou mayest perform ? Oh ! no, no ; thou hast disclosed thyself to me ! ” “ Furies of hell ! ” exclaimed Ronaldbride, “ was I to lay me down and starve, whilst others rioted in superfluity ? Was I, with the towering spirit which animated my veins, and which was derived to me from my ancestry, ere I knew my lineage, to bend in crouching submission to the unfeeling hand for a crust ? ” “ To the upright mind,” replied Somerled, “ there is ever an honourable path through life, which if it does not lead to affluence, at least tempers the severities of wayward fortune.”

“ If thy heart is not yet become sufficiently just to acknowledge me thy superior, art thou not terrified at knowing thyself in the power of the man, against whose enjoyment of his rights thou rebellest ? ”

“ No ! ” replied Somerled emphatically, “ man can do no more than God permits him : and although in thy power, I am still under the protection of a merciful Creator.”—*Latham's Romance of the Hebrides.*

## A CHARACTER TO BE IMITATED.

Mr. Meredith was a plain, sensible, and learned man ; he was moreover a christian in whom there was no guile : he served God, and he loved his fellow creatures : there was, in his opinion, no exigence in the human system that could excuse a falsehood ; no motive that could justify one : he was the last to suspect, and the first to forgive an injury : no scheme of present advantage or future ambition occupied his mind ; he took no pains to search out the debasements of the heart ; it was always enough for him to recognize its virtues whether feigned or real. Finding in himself no disposition for detraction, he suspected it not in others : when any flagrant act was pointed out to him, his indignation was warm ; he reproved ; he punished ; but at the first dawn of repentance he forgot.—*Mrs. Bennet's Ellen.*

## DEFAMATION AND DESERTION.

“ Is my lord then for ever gone—will he not return to sustain and comfort me ? what never, am I never to be forgiven ? ”

“ There are offences, Ellen, which it is not in the power of an honest man, to forget, though christian charity may induce him to forgive.”

“ You make me tremble, Sir : are mine of that black description ? what have I done ? for God's sake tell me uncle—my heart—”

“ Yes Ellen, your heart will inform you.”

“ My heart,” said Ellen, looking steadfastly at Winifred, and bursting into tears, Winifred threw herself on her knees, “ for the lord's\* sake, my tear laty, let us co home,

\* A Welch character.

and there we can tell our own story, and prove all the lies that has been hatchet.

"And pray, my good Winifred," said Ellen, extending her hand with that cordiality which is sure to flow from a sorrowful heart, when it meets sympathy: "pray what has been said? what lies have been told?" Winifred disclosed in her Welch accent a long list of things, said in the family by its different members. To conceive Lady Castle Howell's agitation, the reader must be as innocent and as injured as herself: her heart revolted against her lord. "He took me, it is true," said she, "from obscurity; he expanded my mind, and added a polish to the valuable instructions I had from infancy been in the habit of receiving; he brought me into the great world, loaded me with finery, and taught me how much easier it was to be splendid than happy; he led me into temptation, and deserted me when there—he left his wife to the injuries and scorn of the pitiless savages who call themselves well-bred—he consigned me to women without hearts, and men without honour!"—*The same.*

#### REFLECTIONS ON THE FEMALE SEX.

The offices of a wife are very different from those of the mere pageant of a ball-room; and as their nature is more exalted, the talents they require are of a more noble kind. Something far beyond the elegant trifler, is wanted in a companion for life. A young woman is very ill adapted to enter into the most solemn of social contracts, who is not prepared, by her education, to become the participator of her husband's cares,—the consoler of his sorrows, his stimulator to every praise-worthy undertaking, his partner in the labours and vicissitudes of life, the faithful and economical manager of his affairs, the judicious superintendent of his family, the wise and affectionate mother of his children, the preserver of his honour, his chief counsellor, and to sum up all, the chosen friend of his bosom. If a modern female education be not calculated, to produce these effects, as few surely will judge it to be who reflect upon its tendency, it is incompetent to that very purpose which is confessedly its main object, and must therefore be deemed imperfect, and require reformation.

Some of the unhappy deviations from conjugal fidelity, which of late years have given employment to the gentlemen of Doctors' Commons, might probably never have disgraced our courts of justice, nor thrown a public odium upon our sex, had the wretched delinquents fulfilled the duties of the maternal character. Were it possible to trace the majority of these instances of depravity to their source, it is reasonable to believe that the first step would be found to proceed from the want of energetic employment, an

indolent vacuity of mind, which produced a wearisome restlessness and led to dissipation as a relief. It is scarcely a possible supposition that the basest seducer, however confident in the imposing influence of his arts to betray, should dare to whisper his unhallowed love in the ear of her whom he saw devoted to the duties of the conjugal state, and daily employed in the education of her children; whose time was unceasingly filled up with a succession of well chosen objects, &c.—*Priscilla Wakefield's Reflections on the Condition of the Female Sex.*

#### PASSION OF AN HONEST, MANLY CHARACTER.

"You are a most sublime and incomprehensible person. Can any thing please you that men and women do?"

"Yes, something; but allow for my defective education, and honour me with your instructions. My dear Miss Fluart, what is love?"

"Pshaw! a fiddlestick."

"A good comparison; so love produces harmony or discord, according as it is handled. Or what do you think of a top, which can stand no longer than whilst it has the vertigo?"

"Pray, good sir," said Miss Fluart, with a reverend courtesy, "may I take the liberty of enquiring your age?"

"Five and twenty, mistress, come Chil-dermas day."

"Very early, sir, to have imbibed so perfect a contempt of love."

"I, Miss Fluart,—I, the ardent votary of love,—despise it? What worse have I said of it, than that it is not immortal; and that when it dies, and leaves not behind it, its best offspring, esteem and affection, no married pair have cause to erect a mausoleum to its memory?"

"Betwixt love and affection, sir," said Miss Campinet, "you appear to make a nice distinction."

"A distinction without a difference,"—answered Miss Fluart.

"I am not to cater for other minds; as far as I know my own sensations, I feel there is a real difference."

"Your own sensations! I wish I could see them," said Miss Fluart. "I fancy I should see some out of the way things."

"Yes," Mr. Hermsprong answered,—"for example, love for your fair self, bursting into flame, the moment you were pleased to sprinkle it with a few drops of Cupid's oil."

"And what for Miss Campinet?—Affection?"

"If affection conveys an idea of something as soft as love, and durable as life."

"And pray, sir, is this your first declara-tion?"

" I have seldom seen Miss Campinet ; when I have, I must have made this declaration, though not in words."

" And when made in words, ought it not to have been whispered in the lady's ear ?"

" Why should love and truth, be whispered ?"

" That all people may not hear. Lord Grondale for example."

" And why should he not hear ?"

" Because it is probable, he would say something not quite pleasant."

" What would he say ?"

" Shall I say for him ?"

" If you please."

" Young man," says the lady, with a little imitation of the dignity and tone of Lord Grondale.—" Young man, it is a thing that appears to me a little extraordinary, that you should make pretensions to my daughter ?"

" What is there extraordinary in it, my Lord ? Every man's daughter may be pretended to."

" Your presumption seems to have made you forget her rank and fortune."

" It is true ; I have only thought of herself."

" Do you know, sir, there is not a nobleman in England, who ought to disdain her alliance ?"

" Miss Campinet, my Lord, cannot be seen and disdained."

" And you, sir, presume to aspire."

" I presume to love her, my Lord ; the presumption of aspiring, is really a phrase not within my comprehension."

" What, sir ! you suppose yourself her equal ?"

" The poor word, my Lord, has been so used and abused, has been made to mean so many things it did not mean, that I do not chuse to have any thing to do with it."

" Do you pretend to be a man of family ?"

" As good as yours, my Lord ; and yet it never gave me a moment's exultation."

" And your fortune, sir ?"

" Above your Lordship's ; for it is equal to my wishes, and superior to my wants."

" Sir, I must inform you, that your answers are vague and unsatisfactory ; before I condescend to give you my daughter, I must have a more particular account of your family, sir, of its alliances, sir, and of your rental roll."

" Upon my word, my Lord, here is a great deal of difficulty in this country, to bring two people together, who are unfortunate enough to have property. For my part, I have thought little of what your Lordship thinks so much. I have thought only that I was a man, and she, a woman,—lovely indeed, but still woman. Nature has created a general affinity between these two species of

beings ; incident has made it particular betwix Miss Campinet and me. In such situations, people usually marry ; so I consent to marry."

" You consent to marry ! really, the tone is high."

" But that I love the gentle Desdemona, I would not my unhoused free condition, Put into circumscription and confine, For the sea's worth."

" Oh, pray keep your " unhoused free condition," I promise you, you have no daughter of mine."

" I promise myself I shall."

Miss Campinet could no longer restrain her inclination to laugh, which having indulged a few seconds, she said, " But this peremptory shall, of yours, with Miss Campinet's consent, or without ?"

" Certainly with," replied Hermsprong.

" Oh," says she, still laughing, " I was ignorant of that circumstance."

" I have faith, and hope," the gentleman answered, " you will not long remain so."

" Till the point is cleared up," said Miss Fluart, " we had better defer what his Lordship has further to say." — *Bagé's Herm-sprong.*

#### ON A V A R I C E.

BY HATEM TAI.

Hatem Tai was an Arabian Chief, who lived a short time prior to the promulgation of Mohammedanism. He has been so much celebrated through the East for his generosity, that even to this day, the greatest encomium which can be given to a generous man, is to say that he is as liberal as Hatem.

Hatem was also a poet ; but his talents were principally exerted in recommending his favourite virtue. An Arabian author quoted by Pococke (Spec. Hist. Arab.) thus emphatically describes this author's character.

يُشَبَّهُ شِعْرَةً جُودَةً وَيُصَدِّقُ قُولَهُ فَعَلَهُ

" His poems expressed the charms of beneficence, and his practice evinced that he wrote from the heart."

The instances of Hatem's generosity, as related by Oriental historians, are innumerable ; we select one or two, as they afford a lively picture of Arabian manners.

The Emperor of Constantinople, having heard much of Hatem's liberality, resolved to make trial of it. For this purpose, he dispatched a person from his court, to request a particular horse, which he knew the Arabian prince valued above all his other possessions. The officer arrived at Hatem's abode in a dark tempestuous night, at a season when all the horses were at pasture in the meadows.

He was received in a manner suitable to the dignity of the imperial envoy, and treated that night with the utmost hospitality. The next day the officer delivered to Hatem his message from the Emperor: Hatem seemed concerned—" If," said he, " you had yesterday apprized me of your errand, I should instantly have complied with the Emperor's request, but the horse he asks is now no more; being surprised by your sudden arrival, and having nothing else to regale you with, I ordered him to be killed and served up to you last night for supper\*." Hatem immediately ordered the finest horses to be brought, and begged the ambassador to present them to his master. The prince could not but admire this mark of Hatem's generosity, and owned that he truly merited the title of the most liberal among men.

It was the fate of Hatem to give umbrage to other monarchs. Numan, King of Yemen, conceived a violent jealousy against him on account of his reputation, and thinking it easier to destroy than surpass him, the envious prince commissioned one of his sycophants to rid him of his rival. The courtier hastened to the desert where the Arabs were encamped. Discovering their tents at a distance, he reflected he had never seen Hatem, and was contriving means how to gain a knowledge of his person, without exposing himself to suspicion. As he advanced, deep in meditation, he was accosted by a man of an amiable figure, who invited him to his tent: he accepted the invitation, and was charmed with the politeness of his reception. After a splendid repast, he offered to take leave, but the Arab requested him to prolong his visit; " Generous stranger," answered the officer, " I am confounded by your civilities, but an affair of the utmost importance obliges me to depart." " Might it be possible for you," replied the Arab, " to communicate to me this affair, which seems so much to interest you? You are a stranger in this place—if I can be of any assistance to you, freely command me."

The courtier resolved to avail himself of the offer of his host, and accordingly imparted to him the commission he had received from Numan: " But how," continued he, " shall I, who have never seen this Hatem, execute my orders? Bring me to the knowledge of him, and add this to your other favours?" " I have promised you my service," answered the Arab. " Behold, I am a slave to my word." " Strike," said he, " uncovering his bosom, " spill the blood of Hatem, and may my death gratify the wish of your prince, and procure you the reward you hope for. But the moments are precious—defer

\* The Arabians prefer the flesh of horses to any other food.

not the execution of your king's command, and depart with all possible expedition: the darkness will aid your escape from the revenge of my friends; if to-morrow you be found here, you are inevitably undone."

These words were a thunderbolt to the courtier. Struck with a sense of his crime and the magnanimity of Hatem, he fell down on his knees, exclaiming, " God forbid that I should lay a sacrilegious hand upon you! Nothing shall ever urge me to such a baseness." At these words he quitted the tent, and took the road again to Yemen.

The cruel monarch, at the sight of his favourite, demanding the head of Hatem, the officer gave him a faithful relation of what had passed. Numan in astonishment cried out, " It is with justice, O Hatem, that the world reveres you as a kind of divinity. Men instigated by a sentiment of generosity, may bestow their whole fortune, but to sacrifice life is an action above humanity."

After the decease of Hatem, the Arabs, over whom he presided, refused to embrace Islamism; for this disobedience, Mohammed condemned them all to death, except the daughter of Hatem, whom he spared on account of her father's memory. This generous woman, seeing the executioners ready to perform the cruel command, threw herself at the Prophet's feet, and conjured him either to take away her life, or pardon her countrymen. Mohammed, moved with such nobleness of sentiment, revoked the decree he had pronounced; and, for the sake of Hatem's daughter, granted pardon to the whole tribe.

#### SONNET, BY HATEM TAI.

*Translated by the late Dr. Carlisle.*

How frail are Riches and their joys!  
Morn builds the heap which eve destroys;  
Yet can they leave one sure delight—  
The thought that we've employ'd them right.

What bliss can wealth afford to me  
When life's last solemn hour I see,  
When MAVIA's sympathizing sighs  
Will but augment my agonies?  
Can hoarded gold dispel the gloom  
That death must shed around the tomb?  
Or cheer the ghost which hovers there,  
And fills with shrieks the desert air?  
What boots it MAVIA, in the grave,  
Whether I lov'd to waste or save?  
The hand that millions now can grasp,  
In death no more than mine shall clasp.  
Were I ambitious to behold  
Increasing stores of treasur'd gold,  
Each tribe that roves the desert known,  
I might be wealthy if I chose:

But other joys can gold impart,  
Far other wishes warm my heart—  
Ne'er shall I strive to swell the heap,  
Till want and woe have ceased to weep.  
With brow unalter'd I can see  
The hour of wealth or poverty:  
I've drunk from both the cups of fate,  
Nor this could sink, nor that elate.  
With fortune blest, I ne'er was found  
To look with scorn on those around;  
Nor for the loss of paltry ore,  
Shall HATEM seem to HATEM poor.

The comparison of the generous Tippoo Sultan to the "absolute miser" Hatim, in p. 646, of the present volume, has induced us to submit the foregoing instances of Hatim's conduct, on which, among others, his proverbial reputation is founded. Our readers need no additional illustration of a subject so well understood by comparison.

#### RUSSIAN BREED OF HORSES.

" *Ialis Amyclæi domitus Pollucis habenis  
Cyllarus; et, quorum Graii meminere Poëta,  
Martis equi bimugis; et magni currus Achillis.*"

Virg.

We extract from Sir Robert Wilson's "Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army," the following observations on a breed of horses nearly unknown in England; and we cannot help suggesting to those gentlemen who make it their study to improve, by judicious crosses, the cattle and horses of this country; the propriety of making an effort to procure some of them. We know how much English horses are valued abroad; but if Sir Robert Wilson's account of the horses bred in the plains watered by the Don and the Volga be correct, and we see no reason to question its accuracy, there cannot be a doubt but that our horses may be carried to still higher degrees of perfection, combining increased strength, with an augmentation of action; both of them secured by great hardness of constitution.

" The Russian cavalry (says Sir R.W.) is certainly the best mounted of any upon the continent; and, as English horses never can serve abroad in *English condition*, it is the best mounted in Europe.—Hungary and Turkey may perhaps produce horses as well adapted for the hussar and irregular services, but the Russian horses are matchless for an union of size, strength, activity and hardness; whilst formed with the bulk of the British cart-horse, they have so much blood as never to be coarse, and withal are so supple as naturally to adapt themselves to the manège, and receive the highest degree of dressing.—They are chiefly bred in the plains of the Don and the Volga; but as the native breed of those

countries, as of the surrounding nations, is of inferior size; it is not improbable that they are descendants of the celebrated Cappadocian breed, introduced into Europe by the Romans, and (which is remarkable) into Nubia by a present of three hundred from the Emperor Constantine to one of the African Princes; where they seem to have preserved all their character and powers, whilst the influence of European climate or food has somewhat degenerated their stature. Bruce, when in Nubia, first noticed this gigantic and peculiar species, but the statement increased the charges of invention against this much wronged traveller; and Bruce, not recollecting the Roman present, dated their introduction at the time of the Saracen conquests; which origin not being supported by any collateral evidence, was too vague for such a remarkable exception to the race of Arabia, Egypt, and Abyssinia; but it was reserved for the period of the Egyptian expedition to vindicate Bruce by the corroboration of the fact of the existence of such a breed of horses.

" After the battle of Eylau, when the imperial cavalry of the guards were ordered from St. Petersburgh, to join the army in Poland, the men were sent in waggons as far as Riga, and the horses accompanied at the rate of fifty miles each day. From thence they were ridden and proceeded to their station at the rate of thirty-five miles each day; after a march of seven hundred miles, so conducted, they appeared not only in excellent comparative order, but in such high condition, that the regular garrisons of any capital in Europe could not present a finer cavalry parade.

" During Beningzen's retreat, \* and from that period to the disappearance of the snow in June, no cavalry ever encountered greater hardships.

" For above six months in the severity of the extremest Poland winter, they were always at the piquet-post, without any shelter; and for three months, or more, they had no other sustenance than what the old thatch, stripped from the roofs of the cottages, supplied."

Sir Robert Wilson gives the following note, in proof of Bruce's veracity.

" When Lord Hutchinson arrived in the Visir's camp, amongst other horses presented by Ibrahim Bey, was a horse from the same country (Nubia), which was above seventeen hands high, of a jet black, with a mould, an appearance of blood, and a freedom of action, sufficiently extraordinary to characterize a phenomenon, if Ibrahim had not assured Lord Hutchinson that the breed was general in the district of Dongola, in Nubia.

" Bruce thus describes the horse: at Halafaria and Gerri begins that noble race of horses justly celebrated all over the world; and

\* This commenced during the night of Feb. 7.

they are a distinct animal from the Arabian horse. What figure the Nubian breed would make in point of fleetness is very doubtful, their make being so entirely different from that of the Arabian; but if beautiful and symmetrical parts, great size and strength, the most agile, nervous, and elastic movements, great endurance of fatigue, docility of temper, and seeming attachment to man, beyond any other domestic animal, can promise any thing for a stallion, the Nubian is, above all comparison, the most eligible in the world.

" I could not refrain from attempting a drawing of one of them, which I since, and but very lately, mislaid. It was a horse of Shekh Adelan, which, with some difficulty, I had liberty to draw. It was not quite four years old, and was full sixteen hands high. This horse's name was El Fudda, the meaning of which I will not pretend to explain. Shekh Adelan, who rode him armed, as he fought, with his coat of mail and war-saddle, iron-chained bridle, brass cheek-plates, front-plate, breast-plate, large broad-sword, and battle-axe, did not weigh less upon the horse than twenty-six stone, horseman's weight. This horse kneeled to receive his master, armed as he was, when he mounted; and he kneeled to let him dismount, armed likewise, so that no advantage could be taken of him in those helpless times when a man is obliged to arm and disarm himself piece by piece on horseback."

We would add to the favour received from this correspondent, a query on the subject of the antient breed of horses known in Athens. From the sculptures, the work of Phidias, taken from the temple of Minerva, and brought to England by Lord Elgin, it appears, that they were round bodied, wonderfully thick in the neck, and as straight as a line, down the forehead. These are so many marks of *strength*, and *spirit*. That they were also *swift*, is evident from their use in the chariot races; and that they were docile, is of necessity implied in their aptitude for the obedience required in that exercise. In short their proportions and forms are so peculiar that till the arrival of the marbles themselves afforded an opportunity of examining the figures, what representations we had of them it was supposed had suffered under the inevitable incorrectnesses of the draughtsman. That Phidias knew the properties of this breed, and has faithfully represented their character cannot be doubted. Does it still remain, and where? And is it allied to the Cappadocian breed, alluded to in the former part of this article?

#### VOLCANO IN THE SEA.

*Extract of a Letter from St. Michael's,*  
Feb. 7, 1811.

For several weeks past the people of Ginete, Varzes, and Caudelaria had been much alarmed by repeated convulsions of the earth, which had rendered their houses unsafe, and induced them to pass the nights in temporary huts raised in their gardens, as you know is usual on these occasions; for, since those violent shocks which we experienced in July last, they had never been entirely free from alarm.

It was reported that a Volcano had broke out upon the Pico das Camarinhas, and in other places; but on Saturday the 2d of February, being informed by a person from Ginete, that the day before a tremendous volume of smoke was seen constantly issuing from the midst of the sea, and that by night the flames were visible, I resolved, in company with a friend, to proceed to the spot. This we did on the 5th inst. When we arrived at Monte-Gordo, just above the Feiteiras, we perceived a vast column of thick dense smoke ascending from the sea, which was discoloured, from Ginete down to where we stood (a distance of two leagues at least), and at intervals a dark muddy substance, resembling the *lodo* of the Furnas, was hove up to the height of ten, and sometimes twenty fathoms. As yet, we could not distinguish any *fire*; but the country people assured us, we should plainly see it, if we staid till night; and we accordingly continued our journey towards Ginete, where we arrived just after sun-set, and found ourselves precisely opposite the scene of our curiosity and admiration. We kept so bad a look out, however, that we did not happen to be watching the first and second time it appeared (as we learnt from our Host, who did not come in doors all night). But as morning approached, and being desirous of bearing testimony to the fact, I resolved not to withdraw myself for a moment from the window; when, between five and six o'clock, I and my companion were filled with the most sublime sensations, at the awful appearance of these devouring elements. We saw the fire distinctly three several times. The first volume of it did not ascend very high; perhaps, not more than twenty feet above the surface of the sea: but another body of less circumference accompanied the smoke to a greater height, carrying up with it substances resembling pieces of stone or metal. The third and last explosion we beheld, was just at day-break: it was far more tremendous than either of the others, and ascended like a host of sky rockets to an immense height, and

the burning fluid or lava was not extinguished till it plunged again into the water.

Being now broad day, we walked down to the sea-side, in order to endeavour to ascertain as near as possible the distance of the volcano from the shore. It appeared to us to be about one mile; but as we had no means of calculating, except by the eye, and fearing the magnitude of the object might lead us astray, we think it safest to call it a mile and a half, and would recommend your pointing it out as such to all masters of vessels coming this way; for since the eruption has in some degree subsided, the spot appears like a rock under water, with the sea breaking furiously over it. In summer time it may be possible for boats to approach towards it, and more correct observations than ours will no doubt be made; for it has been blowing a gale from W. S. W. ever since. You will find in Mr. Read's Map, that the shore of Ginete is laid down in 25 deg. 44 min. west longitude; consequently, if he be correct, which we have no doubt he is, this danger, which lies in a due westerly line from the Pico de Ginete, should be set down in 25 deg. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  min. west longitude, and 37 deg. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  min. north latitude. The fishermen say, there are soundings in eighty fathom water; and the crater, we conceive, may be about two hundred yards in circumference. What likewise struck us very forcibly was, that this must have been very nearly, if not exactly, the spot where the unfortunate crew of the *Swift* were swallowed up; and it is a question in my mind, whether some rock or shoal might not have existed under water at the time they were lost, and been the fatal cause of their destruction. The Juiz de Lugar informed us, their bodies were washed ashore just at the foot of the Pico, and there are yet several pieces of timber and spars floating among the rocks.

We all look upon the opening of this volcano in the sea as the most auspicious and providential thing that could have happened to the island, and that it will have the effect of relieving us from earthquakes in time to come, in the same manner as was formerly experienced, when the caldeiras of the Furnas broke out. From Ginete round to Ribeira Graveda, shoals of dead fish have been cast ashore, supposed to have been killed by the sulphureous water.

The old legends of St. Michael's relate, that some hundred and seventy years ago, an island appeared in this neighbourhood, but which was again buried in the bowels of the ocean. Strange revolutions have happened in the Furnas, by which it appears, that copper-mines were worked there in former times, a vast deal of ore having been discovered, with the apparatus for a laboratory.

MEMOIRS, AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE  
DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE, AMBASSADOR  
FROM SPAIN TO THE COURT OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Duke of Albuquerque was among the first noblemen of Spain under the former government. He entered into the army in 1793, and in the war at that time waging against France, he gave an earnest of that courage, and military skill, which he afterwards more completely manifested. He detested the predominance of France, in the councils of his country, under the influence of Godoy, then Prince of the Peace. It has always been understood, that the bravest troops of Spain, and officers the most likely to have produced resistance to the mandates of Buonaparte, were among those selected to accompany the Marquis de la Romana's army on its expedition to the North: the policy of removing such troops from the scenes at that time planned, being obvious.

The Duke went to Funen, with the Spanish army; but whether he had any previous suspicion of what was in contemplation, or whether a real sickness, which obliged him to quit the army, was the true cause, it is certain that he repaired to Paris, and was in that city when the Spanish opposition to Gallic slavery broke out. He heard the report of the massacre at Madrid on the second of May, while he was at Paris. The Spanish grandes who were assembled in that city endeavoured, by persuasions and by threats, to detain him, and to gain him over to the Corsican party. The moment was critical; the difficulties to be overcome, before he could in person assist his country, appeared insurmountable. Nevertheless, he happily escaped them all, and arrived in Valentia in June, 1808. He was received with the loudest acclamations by his countrymen, who immediately conferred on him the command of the vanguard of the army, in its first advances to meet the enemy. He published a manifesto, addressed to the tenants and peasantry of his extensive estates, calling on them to arm in the cause of their country. He abated the rents of those who had suffered from the enemy, and by his liberality to such as stood forward as volunteers, he greatly promoted the national ardour and advantage. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed to command the whole Valentian forces. He distinguished himself at the battle of Medellin, under Cuesta; an action unnecessarily fought, and negligently lost. By his conduct at Talavera, where he commanded the Spanish cavalry, he obtained the confidence of Lord Wellington, and the applause of the British and Spanish armies. Earnestly was it desired by Lord Wellington that he should have suc-

ceeded Cuesta ; but Spanish jealousy decreed otherwise.

The Duke did not disdain to serve his country under Arriesaga, a general who felt his own inability to discharge the important duties of his station ; and, to say truth, the chief command was no enviable post ; for the army was in the most deplorable state, and reclamations, with representations and intreaties, were daily addressed to the Junta. The Junta promised ; perhaps it was all that it could do ; but promises did not supply the necessities of the troops. Cornel was minister of war at this time ; strong suspicions of treachery had long attached to him, and his conduct at this time but too well justified those suspicions. In short, the army was destitute of every thing, at the moment when the French troops were marching for Cadiz. Not an instant was to be lost : though supplied with nothing that his army required—though receiving from the war minister the most confused and contradictory orders, he traversed the movements of the enemy, fought with inferior numbers the disciplined troops opposed to him, and conducted his subsequent retreat with such skill and judgment, as excited the admiration of all military men. When arrived at Guadalcana, he was ordered to retire on Seville ; other orders directed his march for Cordova : this was repeated with so much decision, that most officers would have obeyed them. But at this moment the enemy was in possession of Cordova, and pushing on for Seville. Had he obeyed these orders, his little army would have been placed between two columns of the enemy, his retreat would have been inevitably cut off, and nothing could have saved Cadiz. The Junta were preparing to escape ; but the Duke saw clearly that Cadiz was the object of the French, and by long and painful forced marches he anticipated their movements. The cavalry of his army, which covered the artillery, was constantly engaged with the enemy, along the Camino Real, through Alcala and Utrera ; while his infantry crossed the Maresma by Lebrixa, at a season when that marshy tract was deemed *impassable* ; and both divisions happily united at Xeres ; when the enemy finding the Duke had completely escaped, relaxed their pursuit. During this hazardous and anxious march, the Duke partook in all the privations of his soldiers ; and his promptitude merited the everlasting gratitude of his country. This very promptitude, however, though completely and notoriously salutary, was converted into a cause of accusation against him ; and a party made a point of opposing his pretensions and his propositions by all means in their power. They made his situation so uneasy, that he resigned the command of an army which he had led to vic-

tory, and of which he possessed the entire confidence. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to the court of Great-Britain. But he was not himself, completely, while here. Sensible to the insults he had received, and to which his reputation was exposed at home, a subtle venom circulated in his veins, and deprived him of tranquillity. He published a justificatory memorial ; which had no sooner reached the Junta at Cadiz, than they replied by a letter, calculated, as it was apparently designed, to put the finishing stroke to the Duke's anguish. His sensibility deprived him of his intellect, and under the influence of phrenzy, notwithstanding the best medical advice, triumphed over his understanding. Scarcely had his fatal act been fulfilled ere the justice of his country reached England, and the justification of his character was pronounced complete. Thus fell, a victim to sensibility, the illustrious Duke of Albuquerque : noble by descent, by decorations received from his sovereign, by his zeal and regard to religion, to his country, and to his king ; by his hatred to despotism and slavery, however attempted to be disguised ; to treachery and collusion, from whatever motives practised. Brave, disinterested, frank, candid ; but, unfortunately, too sensible to the shafts of envy, and too susceptible to the wounds inflicted by malevolence and ingratitude.

In person, his Excellency the Duke of Albuquerque was rather below the middle stature, but formed according to the most exact symmetry ; his figure was light and airy, without being thin ; his motions quick and agile, yet graceful, and his appearance elegant and courtly ; his complexion was fair, his hair of a bright golden hue, his nose aquiline, and the whole of his features had a striking and pleasing harmony, though they might not be deemed regularly handsome ; no one can describe the lustre and fire of his brilliant blue eyes, or his sparkling, animated, and penetrating glance ; his magnanimity and genius beamed in his whole countenance, softened by the most lively air, and the gayest smile. Had he not been great, brave, and virtuous, the pride, hope, and stay of his country, yet he must have become the admiration and delight of all who beheld him.

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#### MEMOIR OF THE MARQUIS DE LA ROMANA.

*Lisbon, January 23.—Died at the headquarters at Cartaxo, in the 49th year of his age, the Most Excellent Señor Don Pedro Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la Romana, Grandee of Spain, Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. and Captain-General of the Armies of his Most Christian Majesty.*

He was born in the city of Palma, in the island of Majorca. After an education suitable to his high birth, during which he made a rapid progress in the learned languages, with the classics of which he was familiarly acquainted, envious of his father, who died gloriously in the field of honour, in the expedition against Algiers, in 1775, he began his military career in the marine guards of the royal navy. There he continued till the war of the French revolution ; at which period, being captain of a frigate, he entered, with the rank of colonel, the army of Navarre, commanded by his uncle, Lieut.-Gen. Don Ventura Caro ; and afterwards that of Catalonia. In these armies, by his valour and distinguished services, he rose successively to the rank of lieutenant-general.

In 1801, he was appointed captain-general of Catalonia, and president of the Royal *Audiencia* of that province ; in which capacity he found opportunities of displaying his extensive knowledge and sound policy. He was afterwards appointed director-general of engineers and counsellor at war.

The insidious plans which even at that time the tyrant of Europe cherished, led him to withdraw from Spain the Marquis de la Romana with her best troops. In the command of these the Marquis displayed an intelligence and delicacy which are well known, till the situation of his beloved country coming to his knowledge amid the snows of the north, from that moment he vowed to succour her, surmounting, with that intention, a thousand dangers and difficulties. After his arrival in Spain from Denmark, he soon obtained the command of the army of the left, and executed the most skilful movements and retreats, suspending and frustrating the plans of the always superior forces of the enemy. By his conduct and military skill he finally succeeded in expelling the French from Galicia ; to their own astonishment, and to the surprise of all who knew the small means he had at his disposal.

Soon afterwards he was summoned to the Central Junta, where he presented himself, not as a victorious general, but as an unassuming representative, displaying all the force of his character only in his vote of October, 1809, on the necessity of immediately forming a Council of Regency.

Jan. 24, 1810, the Supreme Government being dispersed by the entrance of the French into Andalusia, he returned to take the command of the army of Estremadura. To his presence was owing the enthusiasm displayed in Badajoz, and throughout the province.

The efforts which the enemy have made since that time are well known, and likewise the skill with which the Marquis contrived to keep them in check, and frustrate their plans. Estremadura being at last cleared of the en-

emy, and Massena having advanced in front of the lines at Torres Vedras, the Marquis marched in haste, with two divisions of his army ; and had since constantly been by the side of his illustrious friend, Lord Wellington, who has so justly appreciated his merit and virtues ; and whose eulogy will serve to mark the loss which Spain has suffered by his death, as well as the common cause of the allies ; even if we had not numerous proofs of the public enthusiasm which his name and fame inspired in all quarters.

The barge which brought down the body of this General reached Lisbon on the night of Jan. 25. On the morning of the 26th, it was put on board the Portuguese frigate *Petrola*. On the 27th about mid-day, the body was landed at the quay of Belem, accompanied by the barges of the Portuguese Admiral and several English officers, among whom was Admiral Berkeley, and many naval officers. The great square of Belem, and the ground reaching from the quay to the monastery of St. Jerome, were lined with English and Portuguese cavalry, by the 12th Portuguese regiment of the line, a corps of the royal volunteers of commerce, a battalion of the royal brigade of marines, and a regiment of English infantry. A squadron of the 6th Portuguese regiment of cavalry, another of English dragoons, and a battalion of English infantry, led the procession. The body followed on a bier, carried by the privates of the royal carabiniers ; the cords of the pall, which covered the bier, were held by the superior officers of the staff of his Excellency and by English officers ; on each side were servants of the royal household, with wax tapers. The English and Portuguese officers, naval and military, followed ; the Spanish and English ministers, and a great number of officers of the three nations ; two state-coaches of the royal household closed the procession. In the chapel of the monastery was erected a scaffold, on which the bier was placed, while the funeral service was performed, from whence it was carried to the house where it is to be deposited till conveyed to Spain. The bowels, which were put into a box, were buried close to the high altar. The ceremony being ended in the church, a battalion of the royal volunteers of commerce, the park of Portuguese artillery placed near the monastery, and the park of English artillery near the square of Belem, fired each of them three rounds, which closed the funeral solemnities.

Subsequent honours have been paid to this great officer, by his afflicted country : the Cortes assembled at Cadiz have ordered a monument to be erected to his memory, at the public expense. But, only those who know, by particular information, the difficulties of his situation, can judge of his admirable conduct and prowess.

## ON THE MEANS OF PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I was greatly amused on reading the causes of long life, and the impediments to that blessing, alleged by Dr. Hufeland, in his treatise on the art of prolonging human life, given in page 431 of the current volume of your work. That the subject might be pursued with additional advantage and amusement, will, I flatter myself, be evident, from the few thoughts which I am now collecting with intention to forward them to you.

Long life has been so constantly regarded as the most desirable of all blessings, that the wishing it, on the behalf of others, has been a practice from the remotest ages, and has even been formed into a customary mode of speech.

There is something unquestionably sublime in the ancient salutation directed to crowned heads: "*O King, live for ever!*" A moment's reflection would, no doubt, demonstrate the impossibility that this wish should be gratified; but the adoption implies an impulse of desire too vehement to suffer the counteraction of calm deliberation; too sanguine to tolerate that cautious principle which demurs in order to calculate the chances of human life, 'ere it ventures to disclose the sentiments which animate the heart! "*Live for ever!*" There can be no doubt on the implied blessing derived to the speaker, and to the public, in this prolonged life attributed to the sovereign of the community. Can there be a stronger mode of attaching importance to the life of an individual? We have every reason to believe that something not unallied to the nature of divinity itself, was included in this phraseology. The Supreme, indeed, is said to rule "*for ever and ever*"; this duplication marking a duration not proper to the sons of men. Nevertheless, in our own country, and in others, the death of the king is never contemplated, nor to be contemplated. We know that all former kings have died; and we enumerate the years of their reigns in our almanacks with great composure; but the *present* we except, as in duty bound. Henry VIII. carried this live-for-ever system to the greatest length of any barbarian in modern times; for he caused an act of parliament to be passed, by which *mentioning* the king's death was made treason. In consequence, that monarch's last sickness had gained greatly on his vital powers, before any of his attendants would inform him of his danger; and it was thought an act of courage in Sir Anthony Denny to violate the statute, by announcing the nature of his disease to the king, a short time before his master's dissolution.

The looser expression of "*Long live the King,*" is a marked instance of British enthusiasm, corrected by a sense of human mortality. Other nations have similar exclamations, still more indefinite. *Vivat Rex!* *Vive le Roy!* *Viva el Rey!* *Viva!* these are so many good wishes, but they do not determine whether the life desired is to be *long*—the life of the king at the moment being all that is expressed in them, whatever may be understood.

To descend to lower ranks in life, *May your Excellency live a THOUSAND YEARS,* is a concluding compliment among the modern Spaniards. This is pretty well; but the limitation of the term has a sensible restriction in it, which is felt, though not easily explained. In like manner as a lease of lands for a thousand years is equal to a freehold, yet it is not a freehold, neither is it a perpetuity; it is *only* a thousand years. When this phrase became familiar to British politicians, by the correspondence of the British and Spanish admirals blockading Toulon, it raised many a smile at the breakfast-table of our *quidnuncs*; since that time it has been translated by our news-writers, "*God preserve your Excellency!*" which is less pointed and less characteristic. Among private individuals, this salutation, as in birth-day compliments, for instance, takes a still lower tone: "*Many happy years;*" not extending the number to a hundred; surely not to a thousand. This is among friends.—

The Irish Paddy salutes a stranger, whom he deems his superior, with a joyful "*Long life to your Honour;*" and when he has any favour to request, he augments it to "*Long life and happiness,*" or "*health.*" Indeed, it must be acknowledged, that without happiness, or without health, long life is far enough from being a blessing, far enough from justifying the waste of breath in wishes of this description. We have no need to recur to the disgusting *Struldbrugs* of the satirical Swift, to guide our opinion on the inconveniences of extreme long life. We see enough in the ordinary infirmities of humanity, which come under our notice generally. The ancients, who deemed long life honourable, connected it also with the enjoyments of life: hence we have on drinking vessels representations of the Graces, surrounded by growing flowers, with the motto, *Pieta secrete—et multis annis vivatis.* The two first words are Greek: *Drink and live:* the remainder is Latin, and *live many years.*

But though eating and drinking are necessary to the support of life, yet the life of man does not consist solely in eating and drinking; or in waking and sleeping; or in the indulgence by turns of his numerous appetites; for if this were so, the usual term of life would be more than long enough. There have been

many instances of persons so satiated with the round of these trivial actions, as to be weary of life, and to have anticipated the approaches of death.

There seems to be no just proportion between the powers of the mind and the force of the body. We hurry on from infancy to childhood; from childhood to manhood; what is styled the middle-age soon follows; and then we decline apace into feebleness and dotage. Has nature given so many years to stags, to eagles, to fishes, to serpents, and withheld these gifts from man? Be it far from us to believe this; let us rather stifle our pride and conceit, and ascribe the shortness of life to the weakness and wickedness of man.

True it is, that after a certain time the flame of life grows dim, the solids lose their tone, the vessels become cartilaginous, and at last bony; rigidity ensues, and death, from old age. But a remedy, even for this, has not been despaired of. Lewis Cornaro is a celebrated instance of life lengthened by regimen and attention. Roger Bacon, the famous English monk, who died at Oxford, in 1294, wrote a work expressly *On the Art of prolonging Life*; and the subject has engaged many other pens. I need but allude in proof of this, to the article which gave occasion to these suggestions. But, this effect is to be expected in a natural way from natural causes. Paracelsus, indeed, might promise himself long life from an elixir of his own composition; as Medea exerted her skill to renew the inanimate Eson. Such vain pretences are to be placed among the planetary hours and stellar virtues attributed to plants by the infatuated sons of the astrological arcana.—For the present, these hints may serve to draw the attention of your readers to the subject. In a succeeding letter, I hope to propose something which may prove an answer to the question on which they have lightly touched. We shall see whether, under proper precepts, human life may not be improved both in duration, and in felicity.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. T.

#### THE VALAIS.

PARTICULARS OF THE COUNTRY OF THE VALAIS; LATELY SEIZED BY THE TROOPS OF BUONAPARTE; AND ADDED TO THE CORSICAN EMPIRE.

The country of the Valais, which Buonaparte has lately added to his dominions, by force, and after a resolute resistance, possesses features which render it interesting to the naturalist, and the geographer; it was a happy, a secluded valley;—what it will be,

time only can determine; but that the change must be detrimental to the inhabitants, cannot reasonably be doubted.

The geographical situation of the Valais is between the cantons of Berne, Uri, and the Tessin; it touches on the departments of the Doire and the Leman: also on the Lake of Geneva. Its surface is about 227 square leagues, 25 to a degree; and its population is about 126,000 persons.

The country is mountainous, divided in its length by a great valley, along which the river Rhone takes its course. This valley is extremely remarkable for its geographical properties. It divides two chains of the Alps, both of them equally bristled with peaks and glaciers; insomuch that it might be said, that the central chain of the Alps is *double*, in this part of it. To the South, Mont Rose rises 2,430 fathoms above the level of the sea: to the north the Peak of Finteraar rises 2,206 fathoms; while the town of Brig, situated in the Valais, between these two points, is no more than 354 fathoms above that level. This valley, therefore, is one of the deepest of which we have any knowledge. The mountains that surround it, present on all sides the most frightful precipices. The Valais has no great declivity in its general length: the Rhone from Brig to its issue in the Lake of Geneva has no greater fall than 171 fathoms. This natural situation prevents the atmosphere from renewing the air of this valley with sufficient frequency, and renders the climate extremely hot. From the same cause the exhalations of the marshy grounds in the lowest and narrowest valleys are not carried off with sufficient speed; but acquire properties almost pestilential. The heat at Sion, is sometimes at 83° Fahrenheit.

To these local causes M. de Saussure attributes the origin of *Cretinism*, and that remarkable affection which reduces a number of the Valaisans to a state of moral imbecility, and of physical apathy, much below that of the most stupid animals. *Goitres* often accompany this degraded state of humanity; but they do not form a characteristic symptom of it. In these unhappy beings every thing indicates an extreme relaxation; their flesh is soft and flabby, their skin is wrinkled and loose, their lips are thick and projecting, yet they suffer the tongue, which is of great size, to appear between them.

Their complexion, which is a brown yellow, increases the horror felt on beholding these sufferers. Some of them are incapable of any other voluntary movement, than that of swallowing: they are fed with a spoon like infants. *Cretins* may be found who form only inarticulate sounds: others babble out a few words: a few without possessing the use of reason, yet are taught to perform

certain simple domestic offices by the force of imitation.

The same phenomenon is found in the higher Styria, in Carinthia, and in the Tyrol, where there are deep and narrow vallies, as in the Valais. In those countries, unhappy persons of this description are called *Goangues*, *Gagges*, and *Lappes*, names the more remarkable as they recall those of the *Gonanches*, the *Cagots*, and the *Lapons*. This coincidence of circumstances attached to similar localities, seems to confirm the opinion of M. de Saussure on the origin of *Cretinism*: nevertheless it must be acknowledged, that water impregnated with selenite, to which several learned naturalists have attributed the cause of this disease, is found in Carinthia and in Styria, equally as in the Valais. This cause, therefore, is not excluded by these remarks from a concurrent action.\*

Who would believe that in a valley surrounded on the north, the east, and the south, by immense *glaciers*, some of which are 10 or 12 leagues in extent, the eye of the traveller should repose with delight on charming meadows, and corn fields, intermingled with rich vineyards. Such, however, is the appearance of the central valley of this country. The arable lands never lie still: they, as well as the meadows and vineyards, are watered by means of channels, cut in the enormous rocks that surround them, and exclude the freezing winds of the north and the east. Harvest begins in the month of May, in the lowest depths of the valley: the latest fruits are gathered before the end of October, at the very feet of the glaciers. The almond trees, figtrees, pomegranates, and saffron, flourish in the environs of Sion; the wines of Coquemont and of La Marque which grow near Martigny are sought for foreign sale. Near this town also is gathered an extremely delicate honey. The Valais sends into Italy great numbers of cattle; and much butter and cheese. The corn it produces is scarcely sufficient for the wants of its population.

The **UPPER VALAIS** extends from the glacier, under the vaults of which spring the sources of the Rhone, to a place named Morge, something above Sion: this portion of the country was a federative republic, composed of six rural democratic cantons, and of the city of Sion, the government of which was aristocratic but influenced by the bishop, who was a prince of the German

\* Some persons have hinted at the drinking of cold water from the numerous mountain streams which continually trickle before the eye of the heated inhabitants of these sultry vallies, as the possible cause of *goitres*. It is certain that these mountaineers observe no precautions on that practice.—*Edit.*

empire. The **LOWER VALAIS** extends from the river of St. Gingoulph to the lake of Geneva; it was conquered in 1475, by the republic of the Upper Valais, from the Duke of Savoy: and it has always been held in a kind of political subjection.

**SIOX**, the capital of the country, is situated in a pleasant plain. It was the capital of the ancient *Siduni*, and remains of Roman antiquities are still found there. The French language is not spoken here. It is thought that the Roman empire was bounded by this city, and that the upper part of the valley was not known to that people. At Leuk, in Lonaiche, and at the feet of Mont Gemmi, are hot baths, famous for their medical virtues. The environs afford most picturesque views. The road up Mont Gemmi, ascends in zigzags, cut in the rock, so nearly perpendicular, that the traveller when on the middle of the mountain can discern neither that part of the road which he has passed, nor that by which he is to continue his journey. By this road the Valais communicates with Berne. In the town of Brieg, the houses are covered with slate of a greyish colour, and so shining, that seen from a distance, they seem to have roofs of silver.

The *Veragi* inhabited anciently the Lower Valais: their chief town, *Octodurum*, is supposed to be now represented by the modern Martigny. Something lower, the mountains approach so closely to the valley of the Rhone that the town of St. Maurice completely fills what interval they leave. From the heights of this wall of porphyry falls the cataract known by the ignoble name of *Pissevache*, one of the highest water-falls in Europe.—In short the whole of this country presents the astonishing mixture of the most savage wildness of nature, and of nature cultivated by the labour of man, where it is scarcely credible that man could penetrate. By the side of a cavern stand houses; grapes hang where only thorns could be expected; delicate fruits are gathered from naked rocks; and meadows clothe the precipices themselves with verdure.

The disposition of the inhabitants is mild, calm, generous, hospitable, and full of that moderation which belongs to a peaceful and uniform course of life. They, like other Swiss, prolong their hours of repast, and load the table with plenty both of meat and drink. The daughters of the family, even of the most respectable persons and the magistrates, wait behind the chair of guests, and do other offices elsewhere allotted to servants.

The Valaisans formerly practised a singular method of repressing the pride of those who became, as they supposed, too great for the prosperity of their republic. They took the trunk of a tree, or of a vine, on which they placed the ugliest mask in their power to pro-

cure—as of a Medusa, or other monster. Into this trunk, which they called *the mass*, each of the discontented alarmists drove a nail; and when they had procured a sufficient number of votes to certify their strength, they carried it to the house of the suspected individual. The inference was, that *the people* invited him to abscond, and even that they demanded the confiscation of his property. This custom, barbarous enough undoubtedly—has often been the occasion of tumults, outrages, and violent contentions.

#### HAPPY PARTIES.

*Miss Bridget Buckram's Third Letter to the Editor.*

Although, in my correspondence with Miss Bluestockings, I have lately employed my pen in pourtraying the oddities and imperfections of old bachelors, yet to convince you that I have some idea of the enjoyments of the married state, I beg your perusal of a description of families, where I have been an occasional visitor: and am, &c.

BRIDGET BUCKRAM.

It very often happens that the donation of a present is productive of much expence to the receiver; so it proved in the following case.

Mr. Plum, a worthy grocer and common-council-man, having lately performed some civilities in the way of business to a West-India merchant, he wished to acknowledge the obligation by a present; and well knowing that common council-men, as well as many other worthy citizens, are rather notorious for being fond of good living, he begged Mr. Plum's acceptance of a turtle. Mr. Plum was sensible of the value of the present, and loudly called his wife to come and see it; when down came Mrs. Plum, a comely dame, with uplifted hands, followed by Peggy Plum, her eldest daughter, Peter Plum, her eldest son, and two little Plums, each full of wonder and delight; for though Mr. Plum was well acquainted with the delicious taste of turtle, he had never before had one in his own house. He viewed it with rapture, acknowledged it was a very handsome present, and smacked his mouth as he promised himself the enjoyment of the green fat;—for Mr. Plum styled himself a connoisseur in good eating.

When the first effusions of delight and wonder had a little subsided, the next consideration was how it could be cooked; for though Mrs. Plum, like a good wife, always superintended the management of her kitchen, yet she now was greatly puzzled. The husband suggested its being dressed at a coffee-house, and inviting a few friends to partake of it; but Mrs. Plum reminded him that it would be very expensive to entertain friends

at a coffee-house; and further observed, that although she detested meanness, they had a family, and ought to be more prudent than to spend money so foolishly. Mr. Plum was a very good husband, and never willingly did any thing contrary to his wife's judgment; therefore begged she would think of some plan more suitable than his.

To eat it alone had too glutinous an appearance to be adopted by either;—and Mrs. Plum observed,—that she wished the gentleman had not sent it; for I am sure, my dear, she continued, you willingly rendered him those trifling services, without the expectation of such a reward.—Undoubtedly, my love, replied the liberal-minded Mr. Plum; however, as we have the turtle, the greatest pleasure I shall feel in dressing it will be the hope that it will afford *you* a delicious treat; as to myself, you know, I often get it at our city feasts; therefore to me it is not so great a rarity. Mrs. Plum was just going to propose that the turtle should be given away; but gratitude for her husband's kindness in wishing her to eat of it, and recollecting how particularly fond he was of turtle, she, with a smile, which he was pleased to observe, replied that, as the turtle must be cooked, and expence seemed inevitable, she would make inquiry for a person to come and dress it at home, and he might invite their friends Mr. Toddy and family to dine with them.

The delighted, fond husband took his wife's hand, on which he imprinted an affectionate kiss, told her she was a good creature, and he was glad that every thing was at last settled so much to her mind.—A cook was engaged, at the price of one guinea and a half, to kill the turtle and dress the dinner, which Mr. and Mrs. Plum, who loved now and then to cut a figure, determined should be a handsome one. The day was fixed, and every necessary preparation made: the company arrived, which consisted of Mr. Toddy, a respectable tinman and common council-man, whose rotundity of appearance plainly evinced his taste for good living; Mrs. Toddy, a short, fat lady, as thick as she was long; Timothy, their eldest son, a youth about 19, and Miss Fanny, their eldest daughter, nearly 18 years of age.

Dinner was soon after announced, and the visitors descended into the parlour at the end of the shop, where they, as well as the worthy family of Mr. and Mrs. Plum, enjoyed the turtle to the extent of their expectations, and frequently acknowledged they had made a most delicious repast. When the wine was introduced, the greatest hilarity and pleasantness prevailed, and the health of the donor, with many more healths, were drank before the ladies quitted the table.

Mrs. Toddy and Mrs. Plum being on very

friendly terms, they enjoyed a little *tête-à-tête* after dinner in the drawing-room; whilst Miss Plum entertained Miss Toddy, who was one year older than herself, and her most intimate friend, for they had both been to the same day-school in London, and each had received a year's education at the same boarding-school at Islington, by way of a finish.

At length, tea being ready, the gentlemen, who had been rather free with the bottle, and felt the influence of the rosy god, joined the ladies, full of gaiety and good humour. The whole party laughed and talked upon many pleasing subjects. In the course of the evening, Miss Plum shewed the company some Valentines which she had received on the last Valentine's day. They were very curiously cut and painted; full of hearts, darts, doves, Cupids, &c., which, with the poetry, caused a great deal of mirth. *Aye, exclaimed Mr. Toddy, Valentine's day is an interesting day to young people; and I assure you, continued he with a smile, old as I am, I never think of the day with indifference, for it always reminds me of something I shall never forget, said he, glancing significantly at his wife, who bridled and simpered, and looked very lovingly at her husband.—As the recollection makes you both appear so pleasant, said Mr. Plum, pray let us into the secret.—Why, then, if you must know, continued Mr. Toddy, the first time I ever saw my wife was on that very day; you see how strangely things come about! I met her at a friend's house by chance, and I told my friend I was quite smitten: he replied, it was a very curious circumstance, for it was Valentine's day, the very day that birds began wooing; and that I had better begin too. So I took his advice, and, for the first time in my life, made love; and now, gentlemen and ladies, he continued (pointing to his wife and family), you know what followed, and I need not say any more about the matter. The company all laughed heartily, and Mr. Toddy observed, it was twenty years on the last Valentine's day since he had known his little spouse. Mr. Plum then asked how long he made love before the knot was tied? Why not quite three months, replied Mr. Toddy; and the marriage day was a day indeed. My friend gave us the wedding dinner! I dare say (said he, laughing) my wife remembers all about it. Mrs. Toddy held up her head still higher, as she recollected how much she had fascinated her doating husband; who continued, Egad, Mr. Plum, as you have entertained me and my family so handsomely, I will give you a jollification on the anniversary of our wedding day; that's well thought of: so remember you are all invited; and you shall have it out of town, too—for it will be on the first of May, and I will make you comfortable, and treat you with a coach.—Oh! replied the*

young people, much delighted, we shall none of us forget the invitation.

The company continued in the same merry mood till they separated, when each agreed they should remember the anniversary of the wedding would be on the first of May.

On the arrival of Mr. Toddy and family at their own house, a conversation ensued upon the promised treat, when Mrs. Toddy observed, that nobody loved a good dinner better than herself, nor was fonder of entertaining their friends, but she liked to do it at home, where she could feel herself her own mistress; besides, she continued, you know, Mr. Toddy, I hate journeying out of town; there's no knowing what may happen neither at home nor abroad. Timothy and Fanny looked at each other, and their fond father exclaimed: for heaven's sake, my dear Dolly, do not damp the pleasure of the day with any signs or fears, for I expect every thing will be quite comfortable, and you will be as merry as a grig; I assure you I mean to be as happy as ever I was in my life; aye, as happy, I hope, as I was on that day twenty years, which I call the happiest day of my life. Well you may smile, you plump, little fascinating rogue, continued he, at the same time chucking her under the chin, for I think I cannot pay you a prettier compliment.—The smile of happiness now decked all the faces of this little family party, and the good lady appearing perfectly reconciled to the jaunt, Timothy thought it proper opportunity to ask permission to invite a friend of his to the feast, to which his kind father and mother instantly consented, saying, they supposed he meant young Mr. Spindle, the taylor, who, his mother further observed, was a very great favourite of her's; besides, such a genteel looking young man would be a credit to the party.

The intended entertainment gave rise to much conversation in both families, particularly in Mr. Toddy's: the young people looked forward with no small degree of delight, and their mother entered into the anticipation of it with equal pleasure. The kind Mr. Toddy proposed new bonnets for his wife and daughter, and desired that no expense might be spared to set them off to the best advantage, when his lady begged him to leave the matter to her, and promised they should all do him credit; indeed Mrs. Toddy liked to look smart, and sometimes surprise her neighbours, and determined to do so on the present occasion, for which purpose she took many a walk to view the exhibitions at the milliners' shops, and to inquire about the fashions, resolved that herself and family should appear perfectly stylish, and not be outdone by Mrs. Plum.

As soon as the anniversary is over, Mr. Editor, I will inform you of every particular relating to the happy *féte*.

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**AN ACCOUNT OF THE CALUMET, AND  
OF THE CALUMET DANCE.**

Our readers will have seen, in one of our recent numbers, a notice of an intended publication of a new work, entitled, "REMARKS ON THE CALUMET." From the following account of the Calumet, as given by Father Charlevoix, it appears that this subject is not without interest; and we understand, that, according to the view taken of it, by the author of the REMARKS, it has a more intimate connection with general learning than might, at first sight, be expected.

Equally sacred with the Belt of Wampum is the Calumet; and this latter, if we are to believe the tradition, has even a celestial origin. It is more in use among the natives of the south and west, than among those of the north and east, and it is oftener employed for the establishment of peace, than the kindling of war. "Calumet" is a Norman word, signifying "chalaméau;" and the Calumet of the Indians is properly the stem of a pipe, though, under this name is comprehended both the stem and the bowl. In the pipe of ceremony, the stem is very long, and the bowl in the form of an ancient battle-axe: this latter is usually made of a sort of reddish marble, very easily cut, and found in the country of the Ajoués, beyond the Mississippi. The stem is of light wood, painted of different colours, and ornamented with the heads, tails, and feathers of the most beautiful birds, but which according to all appearance, are not essential to the form or structure of the Calumet.

The custom is, upon accepting the Calumet, to smoke in it; and it is perhaps without example that an individual should violate an engagement contracted under the sanction of this acceptance. The Indians are at least persuaded, that the Great Spirit would not suffer the infidelity to go unpunished. If, in the midst of a battle, the enemy offer the Calumet, it is allowable to refuse to accept it; but, if it is accepted, arms must be laid down immediately. There are different Calumets for different kinds of treaties. In commerce, when bargain is made, a Calumet is given to confirm it, and it is thus, in some sort, rendered sacred. When war is in question, not only the stem, but even the feathers with which it is ornamented, are red: sometimes they are only red on one side; and it is pretended, that according to the manner in which the feathers are disposed, it is discoverable, at first sight, to what nation it is to be presented.

It can scarcely be doubted that the Indians, in requiring those, with whom they seek al-

liance or traffic, to smoke in the Calumet, design to take the Sun for a witness, and as it were, for a guarantee of their treaties, for they never fail to blow the smoke toward that luminary; but, that from this practice, and from ordinary uses of the Calumet, we ought to infer, as some have inferred, that this pipe, in its origin, might have been the Caduceus of Mercury, is an hypothesis which appears to me so much the less to be sustained, because that Caduceus had no relation to the sun, and because, in the traditions of the Indians, nothing has been found from which we are entitled to believe that these latter have ever had any acquaintance whatever with the mythology of the Greeks. In my opinion, it were much more natural to suppose, that these nations, taught by experience that the smoke of their *petun* subdues the vapours of the brain, clears the head, and puts us into a better condition for the management of business, have, for this reason, introduced the use of it in their councils, where, in point of fact, they have incessantly the pipe in the mouth; and, that after having maturely deliberated, and fixed upon their choice, they have thought it impossible to find a symbol more proper for giving authenticity to what they have determined upon, nor a pledge more capable of insuring its execution, than the instrument which has had so large a share in their deliberations. Perhaps, it may even appear less forced to say, that these nations have been unable to imagine a sign more natural, for expressing a strictness of union, than the act of smoking out of the same pipe, especially when the smoke which is drawn is offered to a divinity, and thus conveys the sanction of religion. To smoke, then, in the same pipe, in sign of alliance, is the same thing as to drink in the same cup, as has been the usage in all periods, among many nations. Customs of this kind spring too much from the nature of things, to involve their history in anything mysterious.

Neither is there in the magnitude nor the ornaments of the Calumets which are presented to persons of distinction, and upon important occasions, any thing for the motives of which our search needs to be long. In however limited a degree men have intercourse with each other, and entertain a mutual respect, they accustom themselves to certain modes of expressing deference for each other, especially upon occasions in which public affairs are in question, or in which they seek to gain the good will of those with whom they treat; and hence the care employed in decorating the presents which they make. For the rest, it is to the Panies, a nation which is fixed on the banks of the Missouri, which is spread far toward New Mexico, that it is pretended the Calumet was given by the

Son. But the Indians have apparently taken the course of other nations. They have endeavoured to exalt, by means of the marvellous, a custom of which they were themselves the authors; and all that is to be drawn from this tradition is, that the Panies pay to the Sun a worship more ancient, or more distinct, than the other nations of this part of the continent of America, and that they were the first who thought of making the Calumet a symbol of alliance. In short, had the Calumet, in its origin, been the Caduceus of Mercury, it would have been employed only for the purposes of peace and of commerce; and we know that it is used in treaties of which the object is war.

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One afternoon, the two nations (the Oet-thagras and Sakies) gave us, one after the other, the diversions of the Calumet Dance; which they performed on a large esplanade in front of the commandant's house. There was some difference in the manner in which they respectively performed the dance; but this difference was not considerable. It only led me to perceive these entertainments vary considerably, insomuch that it is impossible to give any one description which shall be applicable to all. The Oet-thagras gave somewhat more of variety to their sport, and exhibited a surprizing agility, and, indeed, this nation is better made, and more active, than the Sakies.

This dance is properly a military entertainment. Warriors are the sole actors in it, and it might be said that the single end of its institution is that of affording them an opportunity of publishing their great feats of arms. I am not the author of this opinion, which agrees but little with that of those persons who maintain, that the Calumet derives its origin from the Caduceus of Mercury, and that in its institution it was regarded as a symbol of peace. All those whom I saw dance, sing, and play on the drum, and on the *shishiquis*, were young men, equipped as when they set out for war: their faces were painted with all sorts of colours; their heads were ornamented with feathers, and they had feathers also in their hands, in the form of fans: the Calumet, too, was dressed with feathers, and placed in the most conspicuous situation: the orchestra and the dancers entirely surrounded it; the spectators, that were scattered here and there, in little groups, the women apart from the men, all seated upon the ground, and dressed in their finest clothing, so as to afford a very pleasing picture.

Between the orchestra and the commandant, who was seated before the door of his house, a post had been set up, to which, at the end of each dance, a warrior approached and gave it a stroke with his tomahawk.

A profound silence followed this signal, and the warrior related, in a loud voice, some of his achievements: the recital was followed by applauses, amid which he retired to his place; and then another began to dance. This lasted two good hours for each of the two nations, and I confess that I took but little pleasure in it, not only on account of the monotony and want of beauty in the music, but because the whole of the action in these dances consists merely in contortions, which, as it appeared to me, conveyed no meaning, and were altogether undiverting.

The entertainment was given in compliment to the new commandant; but it included none of those honours which are described in some accounts. Nobody approached him, to place him on a new mat, he received no presents, or none that I saw, no head-dress of feathers was placed on his head; I saw no Calumet presented to him; and there were no men, entirely naked, painted over all the body, adorned with feathers and wampum, and holding a Calumet in their hands. Perhaps, those are not the customs of these nations, or possibly Mr. Montmigny had released them from the ceremonial.

When, as is commonly the case, the occasion of the Calumet Dance is the conclusion, either of a peace, or of an alliance against a common enemy, a serpent is sculptured on the handle or stem of the pipe, and a board is placed by its side, on which is represented two men of the two confederated nations, having beneath their feet the enemy, who is depicted by the mark of his nation. Sometimes, the club on the tomahawk supplies the place of the Calumet. But if a simple alliance only is in view, then two men are represented, holding each other with one hand, holding a Calumet of Peace with the other, and having the marks of their nations respectively at their sides. In all these treaties, pledges are reciprocally given, such as belts of wampum, Calumets, and slaves, and sometimes well dressed skins of deer and elk, ornamented with figures wrought in porcupine-quills; and, in this case, it is on these skins that the objects which I have mentioned are represented, either in porcupine-quills, or only painted.

From time immemorial, to eat food with a person has been taken for a mark of confidence on one side, and of hospitality on the other; both implying an engagement, or pledge of honour. Tobacco being deemed a sacred herb by the Indians, to partake in the enjoyment derived from it, becomes a sacred action; and hence the obligatory nature of the act of smoking it. A festival has been by many nations deemed the proper conclusion or ratification of a covenant, or fæderative pact.

## M. DE MALESHERBES' ROSES.

The following interesting and authentic anecdotes, are related by Mons. I. N. Bouilly, in his work entitled *Contes à ma Fille*.

Among the various gifts of heaven, the pleasure of being beloved, contributes most to the happiness of life, and is at once the most pure and the most durable.

Mr. Lamoignon de Malesherbes, whose name recalls the upright statesman, the modest scholar, the great naturalist, and the best of men, passed every year part of the summer in his beautiful seat of Verneuil, near Versailles, where he enjoyed some interval of repose from the important functions with which he was entrusted. To none of the occupations in which this celebrated man was engaged, was he so much attached as to that of cultivating his flowers. He took particular delight in attending to a shrubbery of roses of his own planting, which stood in a semicircular space in a coppice near the village of Verneuil.

None of his plants disappointed his expectation. Rose-trees of different kinds, forming on that rural and solitary spot, a striking contrast with the wild trees by which they were surrounded, attracted every eye, and produced a sensation as agreeable as unexpected.

Notwithstanding his peculiar modesty, the fortunate cultivator of this charming grove, could not help being proud of his success. He mentioned it to all his visitors, and conducted them to what he called his *Solitude*, where, with his own hands, he had arranged a comfortable seat of green turf, and constructed with mounds of earth and branches of trees, a grotto, whither he sometimes fled from the rain, and where at other times, he sheltered his grey head from the burning rays of the sun. It was here that with Plutarch, his favourite author, in his hand, he calmly meditated on human vicissitudes, and recapitulated with delight, the memorable deeds with which he had adorned his career.

"But pray," would he say to those whom he conducted to this *Solitude*, "look at these rose-trees; how fresh and bushy they all are! Those of the most sumptuous and best cultivated gardens have neither better nor more abundant flowers. But what I am most surprised at," added he, with enthusiasm, "is that, though I have cultivated these roses for many years, I never lost a single one. Never was the most able gardener more fortunate: hence, they call me in the village *Lamoignon des Roses*, to distinguish me from others of my family who have the same name."

One day when this learned naturalist had got up sooner than usual, he walked to his

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favourite grove long before the rising of the sun: it was in the latter end of June, about the summer solstice, in the longest days of the year. The morning was delightful, a slight breeze and an abundant dew, refreshed the soil, which had been dried up by the heat of the preceding day. The varied songs of a thousand birds, formed an harmonious concert, the echoes of which resounded in the mountains. Enamelled meadows, aromatic plants, and blossoms of the vine, filled the atmosphere with a delicious fragrance: in short, the reign of spring was on the decline, and that of summer beginning.

Mr. de Malesherbes, sitting down near his grotto, contemplated with awe the sweet stillness of morn, and the enchanting revival of nature; but suddenly he heard a slight noise. He first thought it was a hare, or a timid fawn running across the wood. He looked up, cast his eyes around, and perceived through the branches, a young girl, who, coming from Verneuil with a milk-pail on her head, stopped at a fountain, filled her bowl with water, walked up to the grove, watered it, returned several times to the fountain, and by that means, left at the root of each rose-tree, a sufficient quantity of water to revive it.

The minister, who during this time remained quiet in a corner of his grotto, that he might not interrupt the young milk-maid, followed her eagerly with his eyes, not knowing to what cause he should ascribe the zealous attention which she paid to his rose-trees. The figure of the young girl was interesting: her eyes were the mirror of candour and cheerfulness, her complexion seemed to beam with the brilliancy of the dawn of day. Emotion and curiosity, however, drew the naturalist involuntarily towards the young stranger, when she was pouring out her last bowl on a white rose-tree. At the sight of Mr. de Malesherbes, she trembled, and uttered a cry of amazement. The minister went up to her, and asked who had ordered her to water the grove. "Oh, my lord!" said the young girl, all in a tremble, "my intentions were good, I assure you; I am not the only girl in the neighbourhood—to-day it was my turn." "How, your turn?" "Yes, my lord, yesterday it was Betsy's, and to-morrow it will be Mary's." "What do you mean, my good girl? I do not understand you." "As you have caught me in the fact, I can no longer keep it secret, neither do I think you will be very angry. You must know, my lord, that having seen you from our fields, planting and attending these fine rose-trees, it was agreed among us girls of the neighbouring hamlets, to prove to the man who scatters so many blessings amongst us, and does so much honour to agriculture, that he is not surrounded by ungrateful beings.

Since he finds, we said, so much pleasure in cultivating his flowers, we will assist him privately; so all girls of fifteen, on coming back from Verneuil with their empty milk-pails, take it by turns to fetch water from the fountain close by, and water every morning before the sun rises, the rose-trees of our friend—of the father of us all. For these last four years, my lord, we have not neglected this duty, and I can even tell you, that every girl is anxious to reach her fifteenth year, to have the honour of watering Mr. de Malesherbes' roses."

This ingenuous and affecting narrative made a lively impression on the Minister. He never had received a greater gratification from the celebrity of his name. "I am no longer surprised," said he, with rapture, "at my rose-trees being so beautiful, and loaded with so many flowers. But since all the young girls of the neighbouring hamlets, are so good as to give me every morning so convincing a proof of their regard, I engage on my part, never to let a day pass without visiting my Solitude, which is now dearer to me than ever."—"So much the better, sir," answered the young girl, "then we shall drive our flocks this way, that we may have the happiness of seeing you at our ease, of regaling you with our songs, and of chatting now and then with you, whenever your lordship permits."

"Yes, my child," replied Mr. de Malesherbes, "I shall be glad to see you all. If any misfortune befalls you, I shall endeavour to alleviate it; if any differences arise between you, I shall, perhaps, be able to remove them; and if any engagements of the heart should happen to be obstructed by any disproportion in your fortunes, I shall know how to conciliate matters."—"In that case," said the young milk-maid, with vivacity, "your lordship will not want employment, and I myself, in a little time, have a word to say on that subject. But I forget that my mother is waiting; I'll run to give her the money for her milk, and tell her of the lucky adventure I have had."—"Stay a moment," said the minister, detaining her; "what is your name?"—"Susan Bertrand, my lord."—"Well, Susan," answered he, taking her by the hand, "give your companions, who, like you, take care of my rose-trees, what I am going to give you for them."—"Oh! my lord, we want nothing: the receiving of your gold can never be equal to the pleasure we feel."—"You are very right—no, all my fortune is not worth the delight you afford me at this moment, but until I shall be able to return my thanks to your young friends, give them this kiss: tell them that their kindness enlivens the end of my career, and will never be erased from my memory." With these words, the reverend old man, imprinted a kiss on the fore-

head of the young milk-maid, who went away proud and happy of the honour she had received.

Mr. de Malesherbes delighted in telling this adventure to his friends: he rigidly performed the promise he had given to the young girl, and never let a day pass without visiting his rose-trees. Often, while a numerous and brilliant company were assembled in the mansion, this respectable minister, the counsellor, and the friend of his unfortunate king, sitting near his solitary grotto, shared the amusements of the shepherds of the neighbourhood, studied their propensities, their ways, and their habits, and returned home late in the evening, attended by some, and blessed by all.

On a following day, Mr. de Malesherbes heard that the youth of Verneuil and its vicinity were to dance that evening on the green before his celebrated grotto: "I may now say farewell to my roses," exclaimed the good-natured sage; "the lads will wish to decorate their partners, and the girls will pull the finest roses to adorn themselves. But they will be happy, they will perhaps speak of me; I shall see them enjoying themselves, and witness their mirth. Well! well! if I have fewer roses, I shall have a greater share of pleasure, and one is at least as good as the other."

However, as he was afraid lest his presence might intimidate the merry party, and prevent their giving themselves up to the joy which they expected from the dance, he restrained from directing his evening walk the usual way. But early the next day he was impatient to inspect the mischief which the dancing of the night before must have done in his grove, to repair the damage. What was his astonishment when he found every thing in the best condition! The spot where they danced had been raked over; the green seat had kept all its freshness; not a single rose had been taken, and over the entrance of the grotto was affixed in yellow flowers, the inscription—*To our Friend.* "What!" said he, "a company as numerous as merry, enjoying a rural dance; a party of young uneducated people, whose joy generally banishes all reserve, have yet respected my roses. How sweet is it to be thus beloved! I would not exchange my grotto for the finest palace in the world!"

On a subsequent day he was hesitating between the wish of assisting at the dance of the villagers, and the fear of constraining them by his presence, when his valet informed him that a young girl bathed in tears wished to speak to him. He ordered her to be ushered in, and when she made her appearance, he asked her the cause of her sorrow. "Ah, my lord, I am undone, if you don't take pity upon me!" "What

is the matter? Speak, my girl, be comforted." "I must first tell you that it was my turn this morning to water your roses well. And, my lord, as it is my godmother's birth-day, the wife of one of your farmers, with whom I have been ever since I became an orphan, and as I supposed nobody would see me, I gathered one of your roses in defiance of the vow we have made among us never to touch them." "A rose!" answered the minister, smiling, "that is not a theft of consequence." "It is, however, enough," replied the young girl, sobbing, "to disgrace me in the village." "How so?" "Nicholas Thorn, the spy of the village, saw me take the rose which tempted me so much: he told the young men of it, and when I came to the dance, hoping to enjoy it as heartily as usual, I could not get a partner: they all said with one voice that for a whole twelve-month I should not be admitted into the grove. My godmother in vain pleaded for me; they all condemned me, even William—yes, William himself! You see, my lord, that I must continue a whole year without dancing: William will no longer have me, and I shall remain in disgrace all the days of my life." "To be doomed to die in disgrace for taking a rose would be too cruel a punishment for so slight a fault," replied the minister, concealing his emotion: "he comforted, my child! I, myself, will implore your pardon. Come, give me your arm; I always considered it my duty to defend the accused."

They went together to the scene of the rural ball. The eloquent naturalist pleaded the cause of the young offender with all the enthusiasm which an occurrence so interesting to his heart, inspired: it was with great difficulty that he obtained her pardon. And that there might be no vestige remaining of the disgrace which the young girl had incurred, he presented her to William, induced him to dance with her, and promised to give her a portion on the day of her marriage. Susan Bertrand the pretty milk-maid, who had been the first that acquainted the minister with the tender veneration in which he was held, got a similar portion, which she hastened to share with one of the best young men of the village. The two happy pairs were united at the church on the same day: their nuptials were celebrated. Mr. de Malesherbes insisted upon both brides being adorned with roses from his grove, and made it a rule that from that day every girl who was married when the roses were in bloom, should be entitled to the same distinction. "It shall be," said he to the young girls around him, "the memorial of your attention and my gratitude. When I am gone, my roses will remind you

of your friend; you will fancy that I am still in the grove, and through your kind remembrance I shall assist at the happiest day of your life."

This custom, or rather, this interesting commemoration, is still preserved in the village of Verneuil. No couple is married without fetching a nosegay from the grove, and the inscription over the grotto is renewed every year. Even since the cruel and untimely death\* of the benevolent minister, the country people pay particular care to the grove of his planting, and vie in showing the most respectful regard to *M. de Malesherbes' Roses*.

#### SUITORS' MONEY IN CHANCERY.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—Since your publication of the letter addressed to Sir Samuel Romilly, in the *Panorama* of January last, I think it necessary to request the favour you will insert some truths for information to the public mind, occasioned by reading in the *Times* newspaper of the 8th ultimo, the following report of Mr. Simeon's Speech.

Mr. Simeon said—“A publication, hand—“ somely printed, had been sent round to“ Members of Parliament, and among the“ rest to himself. It purported to be an“ Examination into the Proceedings of the“ Court of Chancery, but the author, Mr.“ Beckwith, had allowed himself to be very“ ill informed on some material points.“ Among the others, it charged the Court“ with applying the Money of the Suitors“ to building magnificent offices and other“ erections. The truth was, that of the 25“ millions of money which was litigated in“ Chancery, there was not a shilling which“ was not regularly deposited in the Bank;“ but there was a floating sum, which was“ applied, after serious consideration, to“ building certain offices, which were abso-“ lutely necessary for preserving rolls and“ title-deeds, which were in a state of ex-

\* Quoi! Malesherbes, c'est toi qu'on entraîne au supplice!

Ta Fille y marche aussi; son Epoux, ces Enfans  
Sont frappés à la fois, l'un sur l'autre expirans!  
Trois Générations s'éteignent comme une om-  
bre!—*Legouvé*.

The memoirs of this great and good man, and those of his family (all of whom suffered with him at the guillotine), were given in our first Volume, p. 747 *et seq.* in elucidating the history of the persons included in the singular prophecy of *M. de Cazotte*, found at the death of *M. de la Harpe* among his papers. We refer our readers to them.

"posure to fire and other accidents. That sum was made up by a sinking fund, and the sum was now restored. The delays were not all owing to the Court, the Solicitors often left the records in the offices for months together."

I confess I was not surprised at that gentleman's supporting a measure which placed £200 a year in his own pocket; but that he should assert that the Public Offices were not built with the Suitors' Money, as mentioned by Mr. Beckwith, is truly astonishing, since several Acts of Parliament have been passed for that specific purpose, as will appear from the following enumeration, whence some idea may be formed touching the "floating sum" above alluded to.

" Anno duodecimo Georgii II. Regis.—Cap. xxiv. An act to empower the High Court of Chancery, to lay out upon proper securities any monies not exceeding a sum therein limited, out of the common and general cash in the Bank of England, belonging to the Suitors of the said Court, for the use of the said Suitors, by applying the interest arising therefrom, for answering the charges of the office of the Accountant General of the said court."

By this act £35,000 is allowed to be laid out, and salaries amounting to £1020 to be paid for, " in lieu of fees, which are to cease from Sept. 25, 1739."

" Anno quarto Georgii III. Regis.—Cap. xxvii.—An act to empower the High Court of Chancery to lay out, upon proper securities, a further sum of money, not exceeding a sum therein limited, out of the common and general cash in the Bank of England belonging to the suitors of the said court; and for applying the interest arising therefrom, towards answering the charges of the office of the accountant general of the said court."

£5000 is allowed to be laid out by this act.

" Anno quinto Georgii III. Regis.—Cap. xxviii.—An act to empower the High Court of Chancery to lay out, upon government securities, a sum of money therein mentioned, out of the common and general cash in the Bank of England belonging to the suitors of the said court; and to apply the interest arising therefrom, towards augmenting the income of the Masters of the said Court.

£80,000 was allowed to be laid out by this act: the Masters in Chancery to receive £200 per annum each.

" Anno nono. Georgii III. Regis.—Cap. xix.—An act to empower the High Court of Chancery to lay out, upon government securities, a further sum of money, not exceeding a sum therein limited, out of the common and general cash in the Bank of England belonging to the suitors of the said court;

and to apply the interest arising therefrom towards answering the charges of the office of the accountant general of the said court."

£20,000 was allowed by this act.

" Anno decimo quarto Georgii III. Regis.—Cap. xlvi.—An act for rebuilding the office of the Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery; and for erecting offices for the register and accountant general of the said court, for the better preserving the records, decrees, orders, and books of account, kept in such offices."

£50,000 allowed by this Act.

" Anno decimo quinto Georgii III. Regis.—Cap. xxii.—An act for vesting part of the garden of the society of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, in the accountant general of the Court of Chancery, and his successors, for ever, for the purpose of erecting thereon offices for the accountant general, and for the register of the said court."

The expenses of this Act, paid out of the same funds as the last.

" Anno decimo quinto Georgii III. Regis.—Cap. lvi.—An act for applying the funds provided for rebuilding the offices of the Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery, by an act, made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for rebuilding the Office of the Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery, and for erecting Offices for the Register and Accountant-general of the said Court, for the better preserving the Records, Decrees, Orders, and Books of Account, kept in such Offices*; in building offices for the said Six Clerks in the garden of Lincoln's Inn, instead of rebuilding the present Six Clerks Office in Chancery Lane; and for other purposes."

By this Act the Lord Chancellor to apply certain sums as mentioned 14 Geo. III. for the purposes of this and said mentioned Act.

Now, Sir, no one can for a moment doubt that the purposes of the aforesaid Acts of Parliament were paid for out of the Suitors' Money—and what does it signify whether it be taken from the Interest or the Principal?—still it was theirs—originating, indeed, from the melancholy situation into which they had been placed by litigious opponents.—Surely if it were right to put out any part of the money to interest, it ought, at least, to have been for themselves; rather than for building offices, and remunerating officers, which should, and ought to have been, paid by the public, seeing that Justice gratuitously administered, is the guardian of the country, to which every one ought to look up.—Of what avail is it to the miserable Suitors, frequently helpless females, to be told that while they are starving, their money is not lost, but is well employed in erecting grand buildings?

From the above statement I contend, that all comes from the Suitors' Money, and no casuistry of barristers or ingenuity of masters can alter that fact.

This is, thank Heaven, an age of inquiry, and I cannot but rejoice at the disposition which at present appears for investigating the Abuses of the Court of Chancery, and which I trust will not be suspended till some essential good results. To Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor the highest praise is due, not only for his having brought the business before the public, but for his manly and generous perseverance—and with sanguine hopes the country confide in the support of many other patriotic members, who no doubt will eventually step forward to aid this justly important cause—for it is no political question, but a subject that involves the welfare of the multitude!

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A SUITOR OF THE COURT.

### THE GATHERER.

No. XXVI.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—*Wotton.*

*Darts and Torments, from Love, as well Carnal as Spiritual.*

The idea of Cupid, the God of Love, and his dart, as the weapon proper to his Godship, though originally heathen, is so popular among our British lads and lasses, good Christians, though they be! that scarcely a sonnet to the object of his adoration, is addressed from a lover capable of poetry, in which a wound from this weapon is not stated as the occasion of his suffering. Ask the Valentine writers, designers, and engravers, what are the most saleable of their devices?—they will answer, *una voce*, “flames, darts, cupids, bows and arrows.” Those whose memory serves them so far back as the fourteenth day of February last, may recollect the almost infinite assortment, with which the shop-windows of our metropolis were decorated, of well dressed gentlemen, humbly kneeling and kissing the hands of fair ladies, who condescendingly suffered their delicate hands to be kissed: both of them under the dominion of a rosy little winged urchin, who, slyly concealed in the background, drew his bow with vehemence, and smirched at the anguish the shaft produced.—The same metaphor has been adopted for spiritual love also. Santa Teresa explains the sufferings that she experienced from a dart of gold, which pierced her heart.

The following curious account of the extraordinary adventure, is given by herself, in

a book intituled, “The Works of the Holy Mother St. Teresa of Jesus, Foundress of the Reformation of the Discalced Carmelites, Translated into English, 1675. 4to. Part II. Chap. xxix. p. 206, 207.”

“It pleased our Lord, that I have had sometimes this following vision. I saw an angel very near me, towards my left side, in a corporeal form. He was not great, but rather little, very beautiful; his face so inflamed, that he appeared to be of those most superior angels, who seem to be all on fire; and he well might be of them whom they call seraphims. I saw that he had a long dart of gold in his hand, and at the end of the iron below, methought there was a little fire; and I conceived that he thrust it several times through my heart, after such a manner, as that it passed my very bowels; and when he drew it forth, me thought it pulled them out with it, and left me wholly inflamed with a great love of God. The pain of it was so great, that it forced me to utter such groans, and the suavity which that extremity of pain caused me so excessive, that there was no desiring to be rid of it; nor is the soul then contented with less than God himself. This is no corporal, but a spiritual pain; though yet the body do not fail to participate some, yea a great part thereof. During the time when I was in this state, I went up and down like one transported, neither cared I, either to see or to speak, but only to be consumed and burnt up with my pain, which was a greater glory to me, than any can be found in the creatures.”

This lady was a Spaniard; born at Avila, March 28, 1515. She died Oct. 4, 1582. She was canonized by Gregory XV. Her festival is kept Oct. 15. This story is neither less metaphorical, marvelous, nor popular than that of the crucifix which spake to Santa Beatrix: but as being more suitable, it is frequently alluded to in the verses or hymns, which are distributed at the reception of the veil, or definitive entrance into a nunnery, by females devoted to that recluse and unprofitable state of existence. As this ceremony is happily unknown among our English damsels, we insert a specimen of these poetical rhapsodies: from which we have no need to bid them take warning, rather than example.

*In honour of the very reverend Matron, Sister Maria Crocifissa di S. Rosa, [white] in the world [called] Signora Rosa Maria Azzaroli, entering into the noble Monastery of the Carmelites of S. Teresa di Medicina; the following Sonnet, in token of the most profound veneration, is inscribed to the noble Signor Gianantonio Vasi Pietramellara, by the said Reverend Carmelite Matrons.*

*Alluding to S. Teresa, who was wounded by the Angel.*

That Seraph, who, o'er Carmel flying,  
Teresa wounded with Love's dart,  
And left on earth in ardours dying,  
But snatch'd to heav'n her noble heart;

This day returning, with like flame  
Repeats as grand an enterprise;  
He Rosa wounds, the prostrate Dame  
On Carmel languishes and dies.

No wonder then, that here retires  
This Victim cruci'd to God;  
Since the same zeal the Daughter fires  
To tread the path the Mother trod.

In both these Souls like Graces shone;  
Of both Love empties every vein;  
The only difference this, that One  
By Darts, and One by Vows is slain.

By Sig. Francesco Rezi.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—Your Gatherer, in his critique p. 749, has played his *cards* much better than I had done, and has, I think, very fairly won the game against me.

I acknowledge to have committed something more than a "gross error" in not perceiving that *eleven* and *twenty* were equal to *thirty-one*; and also in strangely forgetting that the old game of *one* and *thirty*, which is sometimes called *bone-ace*, was very well known in the time of Shakespeare, as I may perhaps hereafter more particularly demonstrate. Tranio had already proved himself a dab at cards, witness his "facing with a card of ten."

Thus it is, that the innocent commission of an error sometimes leads to positive good, when it is gently corrected; and as I would wish on all occasions to write rather for the sake of truth than of victory, I am happy, in the present instance, to have gained my point.

F. D.

April 11, 1811.

*Hints on the Character of Tranio.*

To this letter of Mr. Douce, a few words on the character of Tranio may be no unpleasant supplement: they can be but a mere supplement; yet the art of the poet in managing a character so easy of conception, yet so difficult in execution, deserves illustration and attention.

A serving man who is to personate his master, while his master personates an inferior, should be so far of the vulgar class as not to be in person, manner, or education, a better bred gentleman than his master:—yet so far above vulgarity as to support the behaviour of his assumed station with suffi-

cient plausibility to deceive company accustomed to respectable society.

His general acquaintance with the studies of youth, to fit them for appearing in the world with reputation, should be such as to leave no blank, that might lead to his detection; while the defects in his manners, the remains of invincible habit, should be so obvious to the spectator informed of his disguise, as to render him by no means a rival, much less a superior to the character whose interests he professes to promote. With enough of wit and learning, to pass for a gentleman, he must combine enough of service sentiment to betray the inferior to close inspectors. Our poet has managed this difficult attempt with wonderful judgment.

Tranio is rather the companion than the menial of Lucentio. In the very first scene, Lucentio compliments him as "a trusty"—"well approved in all"—calls his company "good company," and asks his advice as to the course he should pursue. Tranio advises that Ovid be not abjured, in devotion to Aristotle; and shews by his allusions to music and poetry, to mathematics and metaphysics, that he is not ignorant of the sciences then most in vogue. When we next meet him he favours us with a line of Latin,

"Redime te captum quam queas minimo," which would ill become the mouth of a mere footman; it proves that the term *servant* is used in a sense, current in the days of Shakespeare, which Mr. Douce will do service to literature by illustrating: *servant* but not *serving man*. Yet is Tranio's literature qualified with an attention to grosser enjoyments which detract from his intellectual qualities; he proposes to adjourn to the tavern to "quaff carouses"; perhaps, too, his donation to his fellow servant, looks a little this way,

"Thou'rt a tall fellow; hold thee that to drink." He repeatedly alludes to games at cards not of the most polite description; and rather under quaint and low gaming house terms; while the devices he employs in outvying the wealth of Gremio, and in fabricating a false Vincentio, are neither dignified nor heroic.

It was not unusual, as may be inferred from several instances in our old plays, for servants from home to accompany their young masters to the university when in pursuit of additional learning:—of what description were these servants?—what was the station they occupied in the father's family? and how far had they been previously concerned in the education of their charge?

It is sufficient if the GATHERER have directed the attention of the judicious to these particulars, connected with an accidental correction of an error of which our great poet was the occasion: to furnish answers must be left to the superior acquirements of gentlemen more deeply versed in black letter lore.

## THE ALPS.

## JOURNAL OF M. DOLOMIEU'S LAST VISIT.

(Continued from page 728.)

We arrived at length at the ancient convent of Ripaille, where war has ruined all that art had conceived, but where nature remains as ever. Nothing is more beautiful than its situation on the border of the lake. We inquired of a woman sufficiently well dressed, for that part of the château from which the finest prospect was to be enjoyed; but she answered, with much naïveté, that she was unacquainted with the curiosities of that château. The prefect had left Geneva for a few days, on a visit to the monument which was building at his instigation to the memory of M. Escher, who had lately perished in the glaciers of Chamouny, and which will be ornamented with a very pretty inscription which he has composed. We remained only ten or twelve days in this city, which is far from long enough for those who study natural history and the fine arts, both of which are cultivated in it with so much ardour. The season was too far advanced to allow of my visiting the valley of Chamouny. It was now the fifth of October, and the snow on the mountains was already deep. We sent back our guide, James Belma, to whom Dolomieu gave directions to furnish him with a collection of the rocks of Chamouny, in order that he might label them, assuring him that he would afterward endeavour to arrange collections for sale to travellers. It is a pity that this excellent design was not permitted to be carried into effect. James related to me, that in his country, the leaves of nettles are used for fattening chickens; and a singular contrivance is resorted to, on account of the shortness of the season, for cultivating the ground. In the autumn, the lands in tillth are covered with the black powder of a species of schist, or evenly with a black powder which is strewed over the snow. In consequence, the rays of the sun, which, as is well known, have a powerful action upon black substances, melt the snow which is underneath, and thus the ploughing is advanced by a fortnight. But for this practice, in some seasons, there would be no time for harvest. James, who has a general and ardent love for agriculture, has bought a Spanish ram, to improve his breed of sheep. He is a man of a gentle and very agreeable temper, and has acquired a certain urbanity through his intercourse with strangers as a guide. It may be observed, that the guides of Chamouny are celebrated for their obliging manners to strangers.

Calendrini was my banker, and he received me, at the same time, as might be expected from a man who loves agriculture and the

fine arts—by doing me every possible service. I went two leagues from Geneva to Prinsigeto, to visit Larive, a landscape-painter, who allowed me to take some of his designs. On my return, I visited the aged Violandi, who models in wax in a very delicate manner. I also visited Saint-Ours, Vaucher, Topfer, Linck, Bauvier, Alaud, and Jaquet the sculptor. I saw the widow Meister's collection of pictures, and the choice collection of Italian pictures belonging to M. Sellon, which he exhibits with so much kindness. His three daughters, who have received an excellent education, draw and paint with great skill.

We received the news of the signing the preliminaries of peace on the same day that we dined with M. de Necker, at Coppet. I was delighted at seeing this celebrated man, whose integrity is so generally acknowledged. All his portraits entirely resemble him. His daughter, Madame de Staal, was there. Every one is acquainted with her works, and particularly with the last on literature. She is at present engaged on a romance. She talked much of the philosophy of Kant, which it is at present attempted to naturalize in France, but not, as it appears to me, with much success. She had just been reading the works of that luminary of Koenigsberg, whose abstract principles have been so widely spread in Germany. Madame de Staal is brilliant in conversation, and speaks with so much quickness, that one must be well versed in order to be able to follow her. I became acquainted with Madame Necker de Saussure, daughter of the celebrated geologist: "That," said Dolomieu, "is a very well informed, and at the same time a very unassuming woman; I have seldom met her equal."

Munti, a dealer in prints, near the town-house, has one of the largest collections of the kind, for he possesses more than two hundred thousand. I went to M. Picter, at Lancy. This gentleman is brother of the celebrated physician of that name, who is not returned from his visit to England. It is he that has successfully introduced into this part of Europe the race of Spanish sheep, bringing it from Rambouillet and Croisy. He told me, that the wool of the sheep of the latter flock is as fine as that of the first; but that less attention is paid to the carcase. Picter's breed of cows is a fine one; and, to speak generally, he is a very well-informed agriculturist. Sarrazin was now sowing for a second crop, but this does not always succeed.

Every one was desirous of a visit from Dolomieu, who, having been frequently in this country, was well known. The society of Natural History, in union with that of the Beaux Arts, gave him a good dinner, at which were sung songs that had been written

in his honour. We heard also the verses which Madame d'Eymar had produced on the return of her husband, and which were very excellent, and full of tenderness. The society of Beaux Arts possesses a handsome collection of plasters. The love of the arts is every where disseminated, particularly through the class of artizans, which is well informed. There is always to be found among them, either the drawings, or the pictures of their fellow-countrymen. We spent the greater part of our time in running through the collections of Natural History of which Geneva is full, particularly mineralogy. — I say, running through them; for it would have required much more time than we could command, to survey them as naturalists. The richest are those of Messrs. de Saussure, Tingry, Boissié, and de Luc. M. Jurin, a very distinguished surgeon, well known for his discoveries in entomology, possesses a very rich cabinet. His collection of insects is fine and numerous, disposed with taste, in the greatest order, and in perfect preservation. He makes use of processes and peculiar preparations which his success proves to be excellent ones. He is now at work on a classification of the hymenoptera, which will shortly be published. He has discovered in the nerves of the wings of these insects characters to be depended upon, and easy to be distinguished, which serve as the foundation of his method. This classification, already known in Germany, has received the approbation of the most celebrated entomologists of that country. M. Jurin's collection of birds is very extensive. He particularly devotes himself to collecting those of the Alps, and he possesses several that are scarce.

His mineralogical collection is a very fine one, and contains several specimens which deserve to be studied and described. Those of Saint Gotthard are of the highest beauty, exhibiting a series, the most complete and well selected, of all that chain of mountains. Among previous specimens, Dolomieu remarked a gypsum, perfectly transparent, and as limpid as the beautiful spath of Iceland: it came from the side of the lake of Thun. Dolomieu said, after examining it, "In this, behold the type of the species; and in my collection, this specimen shall have the first place in the drawer of sulphates of lime." This idea was founded on the order which he followed in the distribution of his minerals. At the head of each species of substances, he always placed a specimen in which it might be seen despoiled of all that was accidental, and possessed of the essential properties and characteristics. After this, he considered the crystalline forms of the substance, then the colours, then the degradations, and lastly the associations and habitats. It will be conceived how complete and valuable a

collection must be, formed upon these principles. M. Jurin possesses a very fine study, which is a grotto, sprinkled with quartzous crystals, of the form of one of the varieties of carbonated limes; together with crystals of sphene of a perfect transparency, and the most beautiful specimens of bavencé that I am acquainted with, especially a mossel of red flusspath of the greatest beauty. There would be no end to mentioning what is contained in this rich cabinet. M. Jurin attaches himself particularly to the study of crystalline forms, is an excellent observer, and has an exquisite discernment in this useful branch of mineralogy. His son, and his friend M. Berger, both of them known on account of their researches in several departments of natural history, physics, and vegetable physiology, have formed a herbarium, almost complete, of the plants of the Alps; a collection which is equally to be admired for its fine preservation and for some varieties and species which have escaped the penetration of the celebrated Haller. M. Jurin's eldest daughter draws insects, the insects which are required for his work. She has almost carried the talent as high as it can go. The whole family composes a circle which is highly interesting to the sciences and arts.

M. de Saussure possessed the collection of his illustrious father: in examining it, we are led to regret, that he was not more careful in the choice and forms of his specimens. De Saussure being acknowledged as the oracle of geology, his cabinet would have been exceedingly valuable if it had presented a fine series of all the mountains which are mentioned in his works. It would now have enabled us to pass in review his important observations, and formed, as it were, a practical course, preparatory to our geological journeys in the Alps. M. de Saussure, the son, has greatly enlarged the collection made by his father. He has brought some very fine specimens from England, and, among others, one of sulphated lead. He has received from Germany a series of rocks, classed after Werner's system, being valuable for the purposes of study. The similitude of these specimens to those of the Alps adds infinitely to their interest. M. Tingry, a medical man, is also the possessor of a very rich collection of minerals, especially instructive specimens. He formerly delivered a course of mineralogical lectures with so much applause that it were to be wished he should resume them. His cabinet is distinguished by very fine specimens of the products of Siberia, particularly valuable coin of gold and silver. In general, its most complete class is that of metallic substances.

Professor Boissié commenced some time since a cabinet of mineralogy, which he is very active in completing.

M. de Luc possesses a very complete series of fossil-shells. This gentleman is too well known by his writings to need that I should enter into any particulars concerning him. A zoological rarity, worthy of notice, is in the collection of M. Gosse, of Geneva. It is a monster, in the configuration of which are joined parts of a man and of a calf. The nose, the mouth, and the bone of the cranium, are distinctly human, while the body and extremities are those of a calf, but without hair : it was produced by one of the cows of the Alps, and died almost immediately after its birth. The mountaineer to whom it belonged stoffed it with straw, and kept it a long time ; but at length, frightened by the threats of his neighbours, and the cure, who were fearful that the denial of sepulture to so extraordinary a creature would draw down upon them the vengeance of heaven, he carried it in secret to M. Gosse. It were to be wished, that this interesting object might be described by some skilful physiologist.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THOUGHTS ON THE MALEVOLENCE OF THE  
FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS BRITISH  
PRISONERS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—I was, as no doubt, many other of your readers were, greatly struck with the accounts given in your last, page 787, of the barbarities exercised by the French commanders in the Indian Seas.

The reflections of your correspondent on the *national character* of the French, suggested by the atrocities and wanton cruelties he has related, are, I am apprehensive, not more severe than just, if a true estimate can be formed from the *very unfavourable* specimen which the French officers and men employed in the Indian seas, have, during the whole of this war, too generally exhibited. But considering the general despotism and cruelty of the government under whose orders they act, the course of rapine and violence, to which they have long been in those seas undeviatingly devoted—and the modes of their lives and actions, inimical to every principle of generosity and humanity, it appears equally unjust to appreciate the *national character* of the French by such an estimate, as it would be to take that of the British from the history of the *Buccaneers*, or of the *Pirates*.

The general treatment which our prisoners of war experience from the present government of France is, it must be allowed, *cruel, ungenerous, and too evidently demonstrative of the implacable hatred* its Emperor entertains against the British nation ; but far different, I am willing to believe, are the

general sentiments of the great majority of the population of France ; from the conduct and opinions of which alone, a fair and candid estimate of national character can be formed. This I am inclined to hope and believe would, if an impartial review could under the present *exacerbating* contest between the two most enlightened and most eminent nations on the globe be taken, appear *far more favourable* than prejudice, unhappily prevailing, may be willing to admit. The French are not *naturally* cruel or ungenerous, any more than they are (as absurdly and wickedly asserted by interested men) created *natural enemies* to the British nation, and *vice versa* ! —Our unfortunate countrymen have, in various instances, experienced commiseration, humanity, and, *as far as safely would allow*, mitigation of the mean illiberal conduct of the French government, from many of its generous subjects. Even the government itself, in its recent treatment of the small remnant saved, by the *humane exertions* of Frenchmen, from the wreck of the *Elizabeth*, East-Indiaman, departed from its usual systematic ferocity, and condescended to emulate its generous, but hated rival.

This instance of generosity is praiseworthy, even in the Emperor of the French !

“ Bad as he is, the Devil may be abused.” —

It would therefore be no less impolitic than uncandid, to deny that in this instance Napoleon deserves commendation. It is his *principles*, that Britons ought to abhor—if he could, or would, as in this instance, adopt a *radical* change in them—the impediment to peace would be removed, the agonized continent might respire ; Britons and Frenchmen might embrace as *brethren*, in the great family of *Nature* !—the world might enjoy repose.—“ But when ! or where !” —

I have been led into these reflections by the consideration that although we are unhappily in a state of war with the French government, yet we are, and ever shall be impartial towards the French nation. But when any are personally unworthy, *hoidious*, sharking, and malevolent (as too many are), or excessively vain, proud of advantages they do not possess, demanding a superiority not due to their talents, and intent on maintaining the assumed elevation of the *great nation* ! over the little islands of Britain ! then, I say, the individual must meet the reward he deserves ; we must be allowed to determine according to our own convictions ;—and while we blame the individual, acquit the country that produced him.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

## POETRY.

## THE BATTLE OF BARROSA, AND MASSENA'S RETREAT.

To our Gallant Heroes in Spain and Portugal.  
By William Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.

While ruin'd nations heave the inward groan,  
And waste their blood to prop a Tyrant's throne ;  
They see Britannia, in that awful hour,  
Foe to his crimes, but rival of his power !  
Where e'er her gallant sons the falchion wield,  
The Gallic Legions, vanquish'd, quit the field !  
IBERIA's plains the glorious truth attest,  
Where VICTORY plumes her wings on GRAHAM'S crest ?

Numbers, in vain, oppose his valiant bands,  
Who hold their country's honour in their hands ;  
Resolv'd to die or conquer they advance,  
And tear THE EAGLE from presumptuous France ;  
Through hosts of foes they cut their glorious way,  
And Fame immortal marks BARROSA's day !  
To those who fell let grateful tears be shed,  
For GLORY crowns the LIVING and the DEAD.  
On every side the Patriot turns his eye,  
He sees his country's flag triumphant fly !  
Near TAGUS' banks, on LUSITANIA's shore,  
THRICE-LAUREL'D WELLESLEY gains one trophy more !  
One trophy more ! to those so nobly won,  
From orient regions to the western sun !  
The baffled chief must now forget his name,  
The favour'd child of Fortune and of Fame !\*  
His flying troops no more our hero face,  
But seek, by flight, their safety in disgrace.  
FRANCE will not now her usual boast maintain,  
That BRITON'S only conquer on the MAIN :  
Then let her TYRANT'S vanity subside—  
His ships are strangers to the ocean's tide !  
While on the seas he dares not trust his slaves,  
THE MAJESTY OF ENGLAND WALKS THE WAVES !

March 28, 1811.

## WELLINGTON'S TRIUMPH, AND PORTUGAL RELIEVED.

By William Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.  
The blow is struck ! the awful conflict's o'er,  
And shouls of triumph reach BRITANNIA'S shore !  
The Baffled Chief of France, in wild dismay,  
Resigns the honours of his former day,  
And, with his Legions, is by WELLESLEY driven,  
As clouds of LOCUSTS by the winds of heaven !  
Unlike the warriors of a nobler age ;  
His flight is mark'd with more than Vandal rage !  
By peasants murder'd ! and by towns in flame !  
Their ashes—records of MASSENA'S shame !

\* Massena has been called *The Spoiled Child of Fortune*.

The smoking ruins are deserty'd from far,  
With all the horrors of his savage war :  
The mountain streams run red with native blood,  
And mangled bodies choak each river's flood !  
While LUSITANIA'S ravaged plains declare,  
The FLYING GAUL has left a DESERT there !  
Long shall the crimes of France in memory stand  
Recorded with the curse of every land ;  
But BRITAIN'S triumphs, like her honour pure,  
Shall to the utmost date of time endure !  
Loud, as the thunder, let the cannon's sound  
Proclaim the tidings to the realms around ;  
Nations, enslaved by GAUL'S oppressive power,  
Shall shake their chains with joy, and bless the hour !

The very wretches, who in silence wait  
The DESPOT'S nod—and tremble while they hate,  
Shall feel some pleasure warm the torpid breast,  
To see their Tyrant in his turn oppress'd :  
To mark his pallid cheek, his haggard eye,  
His stifled anguish, and his bitter sigh !  
In the bright temple of immortal Fame,  
GLORY inscribes her favourite WELLESLEY'S name !

Amidst the high-plumed champions of the land,  
In future ages, WELLINGTON shall stand ;  
There too triumphant GRAHAM shall appear,  
Wielding aloft the mighty British spear ;  
And at their feet the shatter'd flags of France,  
Her CAPTIVE EAGLES, and her broken lance !  
Thus shall BRITANNIA'S MONARCH ever be  
RENOWN'D ON EVERY SHORE ! AND LORD OF  
EVERY SEA !

April 9, 1811.

## THE BLUE-EYED MAID.—Song.

By Mr. Gent.

SWEET are the hours when roseate spring  
With health and joy salutes the day,  
When zephyr, borne on wanton wing,  
Soft whispering 'wakes the blushing May :  
Sweet are the hours, yet not so sweet  
As when my blue-eyed maid I meet,  
And hear her soul-entrancing tale,  
Sequester'd in the shadowy vale.  
The mellow horn's long-echoing notes  
Startle the morn commingling strong ;  
At eve, the harp's wild music floats,  
And ravish'd silence drinks the song ;  
Yet sweeter is the song of love,  
When Emma's voice enchant's the grove,  
While listening sylphs repeat the tale,  
Sequestered in the silent vale.

**SONNET.—In the Manner of the Moderns.**  
By Mr. Gent.

MEEK Maid! that sitting on yon lofty tower,  
View'st the calm floods that wildly beat below,  
Be off!—yon sunbeam veus a heavy shower,  
Which sets my heart with joy aching, oh!  
For whv, O maid, with locks of jetty flax,  
Should grief convulse my heart with joyful  
knocks?

It is but reasonable you should ax,  
Because it soundeth like a paradox.  
Hear, then, bright virgin! if the rain comes down  
'Twill wet the roads, and spoil my morning ride;  
But it will also spoil thy bran-new gown,  
And therfore cure thee of thy cursed pride.

**Moral**—This sonnet, if well understood,  
Shows the same thing may bring both harm and  
good.

#### ON PROCRASTINATION,

By Hebat Allah ibn Altalmith.

Youth is a drunken noisy hour,  
With every folly fraught;  
But man, by age's chast'ning power,  
Is sober'd into thought.  
Then we resolve our faults to shun,  
And shape our course anew;  
But ere the wise reform's begun  
Life closes on our view.  
The travellers thus who wildly roam,  
Or heedlessly delay,  
Are left, when they should reach their home,  
Benighted on the way.

#### ON LOVE,

By Abou Aly, the Mathematician.

I never knew a sprightly fair,  
That was not dear to me,  
And freely I my heart could share,  
With every one I see.  
It is not this or that alone  
On whom my choice would fall,  
I do not more incline to one  
Than I incline to all.  
The circle's bounding line are they,  
Its centre is my heart,  
My ready love the equal ray  
That flows to every part.

#### PROLOGUE TO OURSELVES.

Written and Spoken by E. J. Eyre.

Ourselfs, a Comedy! I cannot say,  
That you'll admire the Title of our Play;  
For the the Comic Muse with pointed wit,  
Aim at the mark were Vice and Folly sit;  
Yet, 'tis a practice, from our Childhood grown,  
To expose a Neighbour's Fault, but hide our  
own!

This prompt indulgence of *Ourselfs*, we find  
The rankest weed that chocks the Human Mind.

When first Lord Spindle takes a Titled-Mate,  
He speaks with rapture of the Marriage-state;  
But, as the sweetest Transports soonest cloy,  
Deserts his Home, his Wife, and pledge of Joy,  
To waste his Hours, with some new purchased

Toy!

Neglected Love, feeling suspicion's Dart,  
Then falls a Prey to a Seducer's Art.  
The selfish Husband raves, and beats his head,  
Curses the perjur'd woman who has fled,  
Swears naught can save his Honor—heal his  
wounds —

Naught—but a *Verdict of Ten Thousand Pounds*!  
The dashing Tradesman, who, to please his

Wife,

Forsakes mechanic Ways, for polish'd Life,  
Who, every day, at four, with mimic Pride,  
Drives to his *Col orné*, and leaves *Cheapside*;  
Who, whilst his Board all Luxury displays,  
Talks of the Blessings of more frugal days;  
A Bankrupt, and gazetted, how he'll storm!  
*Rail at the Times*, and bellow for *Reform*!

My task is not to bring before your view,  
The Mirror which reflects each portrait true;  
The Prologue comes, all Parties to appease,  
An Herald of the Muses, sounding *Peace*.

Our Author is a Female; once before,  
The Culprit dar'd your Mercy to implore.  
To splendid Talents she lays no pretence,  
But writes, what Nature dictates, *Common Sense*,  
No gaudy Scenes will here attract your gaze,  
No artificial means your wonder raise;  
To aid our Cause, we bring no martial *Force*,  
To gain a *Vict'ry*—*by a Troop of Horse*!  
No, hither to a Theatre you come,  
Not to a Manege, nor an *Hippodrome*.

If Scenes domestic, can afford delight,  
You'll not withhold your Suffrage on this Night.  
Critics, for once, relax the Censor's frown —  
It were not manly, Sirs, to strike a *Woman* down!  
Confirm those Hopes, which Truth has long con-  
vey'd,  
By pard'ning Errors, which *Ourselfs* have made.

#### EPILOGUE TO OURSELVES.

Written by Mr. T. Dibdin. Spoken by Mrs.  
Glover.

On Nights like this, when you our Mansion grace,  
And Expectation varies ev'ry face;  
The Prologue, first, with studied Air and Dress,  
And "bated breath, and wisp'ring Humbleness,"  
"In bondsman's Key" just peeping from the *Door*;  
Or scarcely looking from the measured floor;  
Entreats this Honour'd House of Patrons, will  
Allow the Author to bring in his *Bill*. (*thewing*  
*one*.)

Next in insinuating, wheeling Rhyme,  
Hopes humbly 'twill be read a second time;  
'Tis heard, committed, censured, praised, or  
blamed;  
When, of her Office not at all ashamed,  
Enter Dame Epilogue, a flippant Lass,  
Who boldly moves that *this same Bill do pass*.  
And now, (to Authors, sign of direst Woe!)  
Critics may rise in Opposition Row,  
To prove, by each objection they display,  
How easier 'tis to *damn*, than *write*, a Play.  
While, 'mid the "Tag of War," some Souls  
more kind,  
*Pleas'd* to be *pleased*; to *Well meant* Errors blind,  
Divide the house; till the fell Discord ends,  
And foes acknowledge this a *School* for *Friends*;  
Ladies, believe I shouldn't make this fuss,  
But that the Cause belongs to *one of us*.  
Aye, and I'll say, no matter whom it vex,  
Such fair attempts do Credit to the Sex.  
If man, proud Man, the effort should despise,  
And view its failings with too curious Eyes;  
If, aiming to *instruct* him, call us vain,  
At least they'll give us leave to entertain,  
Or if they *won't* applaud; the Lordly Elves,  
Then, Ladies, we must patronise *Ourselves*,  
Good *Gentlemen*, the mode in which you take  
*This Badinage* easy'd for *Woman's* sake  
Demands my thanks, nay more, that I shou'd say,  
(Borrowing once more the Title of our Play)  
None than *Ourselves* more gratefully can view  
The proud Protection we receive from you,  
In climes less blest while *foreign* fair ones know  
*Of Wars* worst evils ev'ry piercing Woe,  
We've no stern oppressor's wrath afraid  
The safety bless we owe *your* manly aid;  
From Pain and Peril us and ours to shield  
You dare the Tempests of the Flood and Field.  
Practised in Arts, or skill'd in Learning's Page,  
We view in Man the Genius, or the Sage,  
With pleasing terror and with aw'd delight  
We recognise each Hero in the fight,  
To all your worth with veneration bow,  
And feel convinced you'll not desert us now.

#### THE RANZ DES VACHES.

Mr. Montgomery has indulged himself in an imitation of the famous *Ranz des Vaches*: a Swiss tune, of no distinguishable merit or force, to a stranger; yet so affecting to the mind of a Swiss absent from home (by association of ideas, no doubt), as to have caused *consumptions* and other FATAL maladies, known under the name of "the home sickness," among the Swiss troops in the service of France. The musicians of those troops were therefore, forbidden to play it: and very properly:—for what could be more affliction than the recollection of pastoral pleasures among a people, the creatures of art; or an

echo of the sentiments of liberty in a land of oppression;—Is it now played in Switzerland itself?

Quand reverrai je en un jour  
Tous les objets de mon amour,  
Nos clairs ruisseaux,  
Nos hameaux,  
Nos coteaux,  
Nos montagnes,  
Et l'ornement de nos montagnes,  
La si gentille Isabeau;  
Dans l'ombre d'un orneau,  
Quand dausserai je au son du chalumeau?

Quand reverrai je en un jour  
Tous les objets de mon amour;  
Mon père,  
Ma mère,  
Mon frère,  
Ma sœur,  
Mes agneaux,  
Mes troupeaux,  
Ma bergère?

#### Imitation.

O, when shall I visit the land of my birth,  
The loveliest land on the face of the earth?  
When shall I those scenes of affection explore,  
Our forests, our fountains,  
Our hamlets, our mountains,  
With the pride of our mountains, the maid  
I adore?  
O, when shall I dance on the daisy-white mead  
In the shade of an elm, to the sound of the reed?  
When shall I return to that lowly retreat,  
Where all my fond objects of tenderness meet,  
The lambs and the heifers that follow my call,  
My father, my mother,  
My sister, my brother,  
And dear Isabella, the joy of them all?  
O, when shall I visit the land of my birth?  
'Tis the loveliest land on the face of the earth.

Mr. M. will excuse an attempt at closer imitation: for which we are obliged to a Correspondent.

When shall I see—delightful day!  
All that I love, though far away:  
The homesteads  
And clear fountains,  
The flowery meads  
And mountains,  
With her—the grace of hill and dell  
The blithe and gentle Isabel?  
Ah! when beneath the elm tree's shade,  
Dance to the pipe, with that dear maid?  
When shall I see—delightful day!  
All that I love, though far away:  
My father,  
And my mother;  
My sister,  
And my brother;  
My lambkins, and my kine;—  
And call their lovely mistress mine?

## OSSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## ABYSSINIA.

*Mr. Salt's Mission: New Port.*—Henry Salt, Esq. deputed on a mission to Abyssinia, has arrived safe at Bombay, on board the *Marian*, Captain Weatherhead, bound for London, which was driven in by stress of weather and want of repairs.

Mr. Salt left England in March 1809, he touched at Madeira and at the Cape, whence Admiral Berteau afforded him convoy to Mozambique; from Mozambique Mr. Salt proceeded to Adeen where he visited the Sultan, and then through the Straits to Mocha. Here he made his preparations for prosecuting the objects of his mission into Abyssinia. In December Mr. Salt crossed over to the opposite Coast, where a new port being discovered on this occasion, at Amphyla, he endeavoured and at length with great difficulty succeeded in gaining communication with his Excellency the Ras Willed Selasse; the Viceroy of Tigre. He concerted measures with the Ras to meet his people at Massowah. Here he arrived on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February, and found the Chieftain Debile and Mr. Pearce, who had been left in Abyssinia with a view of acquiring the native languages. Mr. Salt soon after set out for Antalow, where he arrived after a month's journey, the chief difficulty attending which was the transmission of two carriole guns through so mountainous a country.

At Antalow Mr. Salt found the Ras, with whom he continued until May; when having happily succeeded in effecting the principal objects of his mission, he returned to the Sea Coast, visiting Axum in his way, and fortunately reached Mocha in the early part of June.

## AUSTRIA.

*Valuable Mine discovered.*—His royal highness the Archduke John, has discovered in Higher Styria, a mine of CHROME, a very rare metal, and extremely useful in colouring of porcelain.

Vienna, Dec. 12.—*The course of Exchange* is from 730 to 800.

Dec. 14.—The confluence of bank bills is so great that the course on Augsburgh is 1035. Some bargains have been made at 1100 and under. The price of a new louis d'or is 100 florins: of a crown of Brabant, 21 florins, 26 kreutzers: for a ducat of Austria, 49 florins 48 kreutzers.

Dec. 20.—*The course of exchange* on Augsburgh was yesterday 912: to day it is 840.

Dec. 22.—*The course of exchange* at the beginning of this month, was at 1260. It is now one third better. Money of convention, 807 for 100, in bank bills.

## Increased Duties in the new Paper Money.

—Vienna, March 16. Besides the edict of his majesty relating to the bank bills, several others have appeared respecting the customs, postages of letters, stamps, &c. The duties at the custom house, and the stamps, have been carried to the same amount in bills of exchange, as they were at in bank bills. The postages of letters into the interior of the country is augmented one quarter; and nearly one third part, those going out of the country.

*New Paper Money.*—March 17. It was impossible but that the new patent relative to the finances should create a general interest. Every body reasons on it, and blames or commends it, according to his particular interest. Those who had hoarded a great quantity of bank bills, are inconsolable for not having got rid of them in time, and reproach themselves for not having credited the rumours which for some time past have been floating, concerning their reduction. The agents, artizans, and such others as can raise the prices of those commodities in which they deal, exclaim against this new measure which confines their speculations, and establishes a fixed rate of payment. Those who have payments to make, regret that they did not make them before. On the other hand, the public officers, the landlords, the capitalists, and the army, are well pleased: for they did not know how they stood, the paper money rising or falling every day, kept them in a state of absolute uncertainty as to their existence on the morrow. Nevertheless, some days must pass over before the effect of this great measure can be ascertained; when all will be regulated and settled to meet the wishes of government. The Austrian government is determined absolutely to prevent the same fate from attending the *Bills of Exchange* as attended the *Bank Bills*, of which the depreciation has proved so fatal to a great number of families; and even to the credit of the state. As it was perceived from the moment that the decree respecting the finances was issued, that speculators would employ every art to render these *Bills of Exchange* the objects of their speculations, the Department of Finances is bent on employing the most energetic measures to repress and counteract their manœuvres. The commission of exchange and sinking fund had caused a vast amount to be prepared, and the day before yesterday they were sent to all public offices, in order that their payments might be made in the new paper money. Great quantities were also previously sent to all the provinces, in sealed parcels; not to be opened till the decree was received. The fabrication of this new paper money is continued with astonishing activity. The government has determined that all salaries

whatever, payable to officers and functionaries civil and military, shall hereafter be paid *monthly*. Nevertheless in spite of all these solicitude, the exchange on Augsбург is below par: it was yesterday at 94. It is reported that the plan is considerably varied from the first intention of its projector.

March 21.—The brokerage at the exchange experienced yesterday a considerable check; the price which was at first 185, and even 190, got up to 169, and at the close of the market there still remained considerable sums of foreign paper on different places.

The sum of 212 millions of paper money for so rich and extensive an empire as Austria, is but a trifle; and the measures taken to secure the sinking fund are so efficacious that the new paper must experience a sensible diminution every year.

*Number of Bankers.*—Vienna, Feb. 22. Several foreign merchants have obtained leave from the government to settle in this city. The number of bankers and merchants of the first class in this capital is 96.

*Charity to the Blind.*—An unknown benefactor, who has already made many charitable donations, has lately remitted to Count Saurau, governor of this city, the sum of 50,000 florins, to meet the expense occasioned by enlarging the building of the institution for the reception of the blind.

Feb. 24.—Exchange on Augsбург 837.

TO A TALE OF FLANDERS.

*Reliques exposed: Popery in vigour.*—Aix la Chapelle, March 24. The famous reliques which are in possession of the treasury of the cathedral of this city, were sent to the Emperor Charlemagne in 799, by John, patriarch of Jerusalem. They are enclosed in a golden case; and are exposed to the faithful every seven years, from the 10th to the 14th of July. They will be exposed in due solemnity this year.

FRANCE.

*Anti-Colonial Decree.*—Palace of the Tuilleries, March 25, 1811.—Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c.—Upon the report of the commission appointed to examine the means proper to naturalise on the continent of our empire, sugar, indigo, cotton, and divers other productions of the two Indies:—Upon the presentation made to us, of a considerable quantity of beet-root sugar, refined, crystallized, and possessing all the qualities and properties of cane sugar:—Upon the presentation also made to us at the Council of Commerce, of a great quantity of indigo extracted from the plant woad, which our departments of the south produce in abundance, and which indigo has all the properties of the indigo of the two Indies:—Having reason to expect that, by means of these two precious discoveries, our empire will shortly be relieved

ed from an exportation of 100,000,000, hitherto necessary for supplying the consumption of sugar and indigo:—We have decreed, and decree as follows:—1. Plantations of beet-root; proper for the fabrication of sugar, shall be formed in our empire to the extent of 32,000 hectares.—2. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the 32,000 hectares among the departments of our empire, taking into consideration those departments where the culture of tobacco may be established, and those which, from the nature of the soil, may be more favourable to the culture of the beet-root.—3. Our prefects shall take measures that the number of hectares allotted to their respective departments shall be in full cultivation this year, or next year at the latest.—4. A certain number of hectares shall be laid out in our empire, in plantations of woad proper for the fabrication of indigo, and in proportion to the quantity necessary for our manufactures.—5. Our Minister of the Interior shall distribute the said number among the departments of the Empire, taking into particular consideration the departments beyond the Alps, and those of the South, where this branch of cultivation formerly made great progress.—6. Our prefects shall take measures, that the quantity of hectares allotted to their departments shall be in full cultivation next year, at the latest.—7. The commission shall, before the 4th of May, fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of six experimental schools, for giving instruction in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, conformably to the process of the chymists.—8. The commission shall, also, by the same period, fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of four experimental schools for giving instruction as to the extraction of indigo from the lees of the woad, according to the processes approved by the commission.—9. Our Minister of the Interior shall make known to the Prefects in what places these schools shall be formed, and to which the pupils destined for this manufacture should be sent. The proprietors and farmers who may wish to attend the course of lectures in the said experimental schools shall be admitted thereto.—10. Messrs. Barruel and Isnard, who have brought to perfection the processes for extracting sugar from beet-root, shall be specially charged with the direction of two of the six experimental schools.—11. Our Minister of the Interior shall in consequence, cause to be paid to them the sum necessary for the formation of the said establishments, which sum shall be charged upon the fund of one million, placed, in the budget of the year 1811, at the disposal of the said minister, for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and woad indigo.—12. From the 1st of Jan. 1813, and upon

the report to be made by our Minister of the Interior, *the sugar and indigo of the two Indies shall be prohibited, and be considered as merchandize of English manufacture, or proceeding from English commerce.*—13. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

*List of the French Fleet in the Mediterranean.*—Le Majestueux, L'Austerlitz, Commerce de Paris, and Wagram, of 120 guns each; Donawerth, of 80; L'Ulm, Danube, Breslau, Suffren, Genoia, Magnanime, L'Ajax, Borée, L'Annibal, and Le Sceptre, of 74 guns each. Frigates:—Penelope, Pomone, Pauline, L'Amelie, L'Incomparable, La Tamise, L'Adrienne, La Proserpine, and Victorieux. Nourrice, 800 tons, armed en flute; Balcine, ditto; Durance, ditto; the above all at Toulon. At Corfu:—two frigates, Danae and Flore. At Leghorn and Genoa:—Sybille, 18 guns; Courende, L'Endimion, Janus, and Ligurie, 16 guns each. At Port Vendres:—Tactique, 20 guns; Fleche, schooner, 10 ditto; and two Russian 74 gun ships laid in ordinary.

*Schools for Naval Instruction.*—March 24. Buonaparte has decreed the establishment of three practical schools of the second class of the Marine Service, one at Antwerp; a second at Brest, the third at Toulon. These schools destined to form sea officers, masters of divers professions, captains and officers of the Commercial navy, will be established in floating vessels. The students to be named by the minister of the marine, will be bound to bring with them clothes, &c. in the first instance of the value of 240 francs (£10) and to pay a pension of 400 francs per annum.

*Curious manner of detecting the falsification of Spanish Wines.*—It is said that the greater part of Spanish wines drunk at Paris are sophisticated. To ascertain this, take a vial containing four or five spoonfuls: fill it with the wine, to be examined; then stopping the mouth of the vial by placing the thumb tightly on it, plunge it into a basin of water: while thus plunged withdraw the thumb: if the wine is falsified, the honey which enters into the composition will sink to the bottom of the vial. When this precipitation has ceased, replace the thumb on the mouth of the vial, and bring it up. The liquor deprived of its honey proves to be some meagre wine: but often is nothing more than water, which had held the honey in solution.

*Petition to Buonaparte the Second, with answer by Buonaparte the First.*—Paris, March 31. On the day of the delivery of her Majesty the Empress, a most respectful petition was delivered to His Majesty the Emperor,—addressed “*to His Majesty the King of the Romans.*” His Majesty the Em-

peror, standing beside the cradle of the newly born prince, read the request to His Majesty the Young King, at full length, and in an audible voice;—he added, graciously smiling at the same time, “*Silence gives consent.*” “*GRANTED IN THE NAME OF THE KING OF THE ROMANS!!!*”

GERMANY.

*Traveller returned after an Excursion of a Century.*—From Solz in the Kingdom of Wirtemburgh, we have the following anecdote.

“ A workman who had left this town at the age of twenty years, to make what is called in Germany his “ apprenticeship journey,” [or travels from city to city, for the purpose of obtaining improvement in his art:] is lately returned after an absence of a hundred years. He was in good health: but, as might be expected, he found great difficulties in explaining to whom he was related, and bringing himself to the recollection of his townsmen.”

• • If this man is capable of writing his history during this hundred years travels for improvement, we should greatly like to peruse his memoirs: the antiquity of some of his remarks would ensure their novelty.”

HAMBURGH.

*Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*—The number of births among the Lutheran inhabitants in the past year has been 3841: of deaths, 4086: of marriages, 1067.

HOLLAND.

*Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*—Amsterdam, Jan. 4. The number of deaths in this city in the course of 1810, was 7804: baptisms in the Lutheran and Calvinist parishes, 4454: marriages, 2131. Catholics, Jews, and other sects, are not included in this enumeration of births and marriages.

NEW HOLLAND.

*New Harbour.*—A safe and commodious harbour has been lately discovered, about seventy miles north-west of Kangaroo Island, on the Western Coast of New Holland. It is represented as capable of containing any number of ships of the largest size, completely sheltered.

INDIES EAST.

*Singular Occurrence.*—Extract of a Letter from Berampore, dated 22d May, 1810. —The only news I have to communicate to you is an extraordinary event that took place here a few days ago. The water in our Tank, which I have known these thirty-four years, changed suddenly to the colour of dark green, and an immense quantity of fish, many of them weighing from ten to eighteen seers, floated dead on the surface of it. Some few were taken out by the natives and carried

away; the remainder were transported by Hackey loads and buried, or applied to the purpose of manure. This strange occurrence is attributed by most people to the recent Earthquake, which I understand was felt in Calcutta.

*Short Account of the present condition of the town of Loodeaunah, and of the new cantonments established there. From the narrative of a correspondent.*

"Loodeaunah must formerly have been a place of some importance. The seat of an independant chief, situated on the high road from Delhi to Lahore, and completely commanding the passage of the Sutledge, by which the extensive trade with Cashmere, Moultan, &c. is carried on; it possessed every advantage which situation could bestow, and could hardly fail to rise and flourish, under a good government. Its downfall has been great. The Sutledge left it about thirty years ago, shifting its bed to the distance of about four miles. From that time, it began to dwindle, and has ever since continued to decline; till it has at length become a poor inconsiderable town, well nigh destitute of inhabitants. From the superior style of building observable in many of the houses, we have still, however, sufficient evidence of its former opulence and populousness. And, its present condition will excite less wonder, when it is considered, that, during the period of its decline, it has been repeatedly attacked, taken, and completely plundered."

"On an eminence, at the western extremity of the town, stands the Fort, a work built of pucca materials, but of no considerable strength. It is now almost ready for occupation; and, with a well-provided garrison of British troops, will bid defiance to the attacks of any Native power. It will be a valuable place of depot, for the supply of our armies, in case of their being called, at any future period, to act on any of the lines of defence between that frontier and the Attock."

*Almost extraordinary instance of the strength and ferocity of the wild Buffalo.*—The Buffalo in question was encountered, a little to the west of Luckipore, by a gentleman, passing in a large accommodation-canoe, along a wide branch of the river. Being attacked by fire-arms, he maintained a conflict of not less than two hours in the water, charging the boat repeatedly with the utmost fury, and at one time fixing his horns in it so deeply, that they were with some difficulty disengaged, while the most serious alarms were excited, lest, in the violence of his efforts, he should either overset or get on board the canoe. He received a number of shots from fowling-pieces and pistols, with very little ap-

parent effect; and the roughness of his hide resisted all impression from the blows of a cavalry-sword. He was at length killed by a sharp hog-spear, which, being forced with considerable difficulty through the skin, penetrated his body. He proved to be a male Buffalo, of the largest size.

*Imminent danger from a Buffalo: magnanimity of a Dog.*—In Mr. Charles Shirreff's way to Calcutta, where he went about fourteen years ago, to follow his profession, as a miniature painter, he passed some time at Madras; and soon after his arrival, while walking alone upon the Ramparts, absorbed in thought, he was aroused from his contemplation by a severe blow from a Buffalo, which brought him to the ground, the animal standing over him. In this perilous situation he seized the Buffalo by the horns, and by a powerful exertion held him at arm's length, at which moment providence interposed in the following manner. A dog straying upon the spot, perceiving the conflict, of his own accord flew immediately at the Buffalo; which he seized by the ear, this drew off his attention; and afforded an opportunity for Mr. Shirreff to escape.

Directly after this occurrence, orders were issued by the commandant of the Fort not to suffer any animals of the sort to graze upon the Ramparts.

*Danger from an Alligator.*—A letter from Balasore mentions the following singular occurrence, which took place, when the detachment now on duty at that station, was out in camp.

"A sepoy of the 2d Native Infantry went into a tank, for the purpose of getting a flower, and, while swimming was attacked by an Alligator. The animal bit him in the face, where the marks of his teeth still remain,—one above the eye, and another under the chin. The Sepoy fortunately had taken a stick with him into the water, on pushing which at the Alligator, the animal quitted his hold, and the Sepoy was saved."

#### ITALY.

*Further attempts to promote the cultivation of Cotton.*—Turin, March 18. The extraordinary rains of last autumn were the only cause that hindered the cultivators of cotton from gathering the fruit of their labours. It is now—at this season of the year—proper to suppose that the periodical return of the former temperature of the departments beyond the Alps, will at length crown the efforts of ALL those who see in the culture of this plant an additional mean of prosperity for this country. The cotton is become naturalised to the climate; and has vanquished in great part the obstacles presented by nature. It is therefore necessary to

continue an undertaking of which the success hitherto *eventual*, CANNOT FAIL OF BECOMING CERTAIN with the favourable influence of the seasons. Government has sent a supply of seed; which may be obtained by all who are willing to extend this cultivation.

*Improvements intended in Rome.*—Rome, Jan. 1.—All the streets leading out of the Piazza St. Petri, will be cleared down to the Tiber; by this improvement, that spacious square, the noblest in the world, hitherto completely concealed, will be seen from the bridge St. Angelo, and all the banks of the Tiber.

#### PRUSSIA.

*Eminent chirurgical abilities honoured.*—Berlin, March 16. The *fifth* of this month the physicians and surgeons of this capital gave a dinner in honour of the professor in surgery, M. Mursinna, to celebrate the 50th year of his profession, and the services he has rendered to his country. The quantity of operations performed by this most respectable old practitioner is innumerable:—he has restored sight to more than nine hundred individuals on whom he has operated for the Cata-  
ract. The king honoured him with a letter and a present on this occasion.

#### PORTUGAL.

*Amount of the Provisions which entered the Port of Lisbon in the month of February last:*—5,792 bushels, 17 alquiers, 462 sacks, 1,200 barrels, and 3,000 quintals of wheat; 757 bushels, 37 alquiers, and 3000 sacks of barley; 2,436 bushels, 35 alquiers, 1,260 sacks, and 200 barrels of maize; 231 bushels, 115 sacks, and 20 barrels of harricoes; 5 bushels of pease; 220 tons, 80 sacks and 72 chests of potatoes; 3,899 casks, and 2,050 sacks of biscuit; 47,293 casks, and 1,095 sacks of flour; 729 casks with flour of maize; 4,533 quintals, and 200 casks of salted cod-fish; 300 barrels of salmon; 4,701 casks of butter; 5,650 barrels of beef; 400 chests of cheese; 347 pipes of olive-oil; 933 pipes of wine; 103 pipes, and 3 barrels of brandy; 40 casks of dried figs.

#### RUSSIA.

*Cossacks in favour at Court.*—Petersburgh, Feb. 10. The emperor gave some time ago a flag to the Don Cossacks, as a mark of his satisfaction with the services they had at different times rendered to Russia. They sent, in acknowledgement of this honour, a deputation, which was presented at court, to day. The emperor signified to the deputies his desire to confer some further favour on their nation. Their Hetman, Platow, who was chief of the deputation, answered, that nothing could be more flattering to them than to see a cossack attached to his majesty's person. The emperor immediately nominated Count Denisow Orlow, commander of the cossacks of the guard, his aid-de-camp gene-

ral. *He is the first cossack who has obtained this distinction.*

*Commerce.*—Odessa, Nov. 20. From Oct. 23 to this day, 34 vessels have arrived in our port laden with productions from the Levant, which had obtained leave to pass the canal of Constantinople. Those last arrived brought 1500 bales of cotton.

#### SIBERIA.

*Volcano.*—The volcano of Klutchev in Kamtchata, on the 17th of April burst out in a most terrible eruption. The earth around it was previously covered with snow; but this eruption covered the snow with red hot cinders.

*Early Winter.*—Mines of Kamenaki, Oct. 13. The day before yesterday the archbishop of Perm arrived here, in his visitation of his diocese. The inhabitants of all ages and sexes went out to meet him and receive his benediction. The last summer has been extremely stormy, in this neighbourhood. The tempests were frequent; and accompanied with deluges of rain, and extraordinary hail storms. The cold began in the middle of September; and so great a quantity of snow fell, that the latter part of the harvest could not be got in. The great rivers are already frozen over. The memory of man does not recollect so early a commencement of the severe season.

#### SPAIN.

*Cessation of Epidemic Distemper: number of Deaths.* Jan. 15.—*Te Deum* was sung at Carthagena, on account of the complete cessation of the epidemic distemper which had prevailed in that city. The number of deaths in consequence of that calamity amounted to 4,469, of which seventy-eight are stated to have been British soldiers.

#### SWEDEN.

*Abstract of the Royal Proclamation.*—“We Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. — Make known, whereas, owing to an illness that has befallen us, and from which, by the assistance of the Almighty, we hope soon to be restored, we have deemed it necessary, in order to promote this object, for the present to withdraw ourselves from the care and trouble which are so closely united with the management of public affairs; and in order during our illness not to retard the progress of affairs, we have thought fit to order what is to be observed respecting the government. And we do, therefore, hereby appoint and nominate our beloved son, his Royal Highness Carl Johan, Crown Prince of Sweden, and generalissimo of our military forces by land and sea, during our illness, and until we shall be restored to health, to manage the Government in our name, and with all the rights we possess, and alone to sign and issue all orders, &c. with the following motto above the signature:—*During the ill-*

ness of my most gracious King and Lord, and agreeable to his appointment. However, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince must not, during the administration of our royal power and dignity, create any noblemen or knights; and the vacant offices of the States can only, until further notice, be managed by those whom his Royal Highness shall appoint to that effect.

" The Palace of Stockholm,

" CHARLES (J. S.)

" JAF. WETTERSTEDT."

TURKEY.

*Wahabees: Grand Military movement on the Red Sea.*—The Porte does not lose sight of the Wahabees. The governor of Egypt, Mehmed Pacha, has received orders to march against them. Several Pachas of the provinces situated on the Tigris and the Euphrates, are to join him with their troops, to act in concert against these bold, thirsty enemies of religion and of the empire. But, as it is well known—to get at them is very difficult, because they are all mounted on camels, and are by that means enabled to escape with great swiftness into the southern deserts of their country. Mehmed Pacha has resolved to march for Mecca and Medina by the way of Suez, and along the border of the Red Sea. He has lately beaten the revolted Beys, and has pardoned them, on condition that they should march with him into Arabia.

*Pacha's head exposed.*—Constantinople, Nov. 10, 1810. The head of the Pacha of Bagdad was brought here three days ago: it was immediately exposed at the gate of the Seraglio. This governor was one of the most powerful of the empire. His riches have proved an acceptable *windfall* to the Sultan.

The Pacha of Bagdad had lately refused to pay any part of the considerable sums which he owed to the sultan: he had also endeavoured to ally himself with the Wahabees, and to espouse a daughter of one of their chiefs. The Grand Seignior sent Haleth Effendi, who formerly was Reis Effendi, to demand his quota of money and troops. On his refusal Haleth declared him a rebel, and caused him to be slain.

#### WALES SOUTH.

*Narrow Escape from assassination by Savages. From the New South Wales Advertiser, August 6th, 1809.—*On Sunday last, arrived the Mercury, Mr. Siddons, master, from the Fejees, with a cargo of fine sandal-wood, about 350 tons. She made the passage from the island in eight weeks, and touched at Norfolk Island on her return.

The Wellesley had left a few days before the Mercury, with 300 tons of wood; and the Perseverance, Trial, and Favorite, were getting in cargoes when she came away.

The Mercury put in among the Tongatapoo

Islands to water, where a plan was formed by the natives of Vavoo to surprise the crew and take the vessel; but it was frustrated by vigilance and caution. The master was apprised of the plan by an European who is in the confidence of the head chief's brother; who, upon his accompanying this second chief in a canoe along-side, called to the master, and directed him not to admit any of the natives on board, nor by any means to come to anchor; previous to which however, one of them, who spoke a little English, informed Mr. Siddons he had been in an English vessel; advised him not to allow his people to trade with his countrymen, as they were very treacherous, and to be most careful that no clubs were bartered for, as they would otherwise be surprised in an unguarded moment, and assassinated with the very weapons they had purchased as curiosities. The European whose name was Blake, and the sub-chief went on board, and the latter assured Mr. Siddons of his protection; but his brother was of so treacherous and inhuman a disposition, and his adherents were so very numerous and powerful that it would require every possible caution to escape his cruel determination, which was by friendly overtures to ensnare and then to murder all the people. Blake informed Mr. Siddons also, that he was one of the crew of the Port-au-Prince, privateer, of 32 guns, commanded by Captain Brown, which between two and three years since had been captured by the natives of those islands (the Vavooos,) where the Captain and between 30 and 40 of the crew who were on board, were murdered; himself and 24 others who had gone on shore being spared, and the greater part then dispersed about the different Islands.—He stated that the plan for attacking the Port-an-Prince had been directed by a native of Owhy-ee, who speaking good English had first gone on board, and represented the natives as a hospitable people, from whom he would obtain every refreshment he was in want of; but at the same time advised him to clear away his boarding pikes and small arms; as the natives were very timid, owing to some severe treatment they had formerly experienced from a Manilla vessel; with which the captain unfortunately complied. This villain had afterwards the address to persuade the captain to accompany him on shore, leaving the ship full of natives, and fewer than half his ship's company on board; that soon after he landed he was beat down by clubs; and left supposed to be dead; but rising again, a number of the wretches returned and perfected the murder of this unfortunate gentleman; immediately after which they set up a loud shout as a signal for the massacre to commence on board; and not one escaped. They afterwards ran the vessel on shore, and burnt

her for the iron work, many of her stores still remaining, and several of her guns advantageously planted, under direction of the Owhy-ean.—This information induced Mr. Siddons prudently to keep out of the reach of their fire.—Blake undertook to furnish the vessel with water, and for this purpose took one of her boats, in which he was accompanied by the friendly native who first cautioned him and one of the crew.—At this time they supposed the vessel to be theirs, and desired Mr. Siddons to come to anchor, they pointing out a proper spot; but he still amused them with excuses, until his boat returned; when having all ready, in case of opposition, to force his passage through 60 or 70 canoes, he got his boat in, and crowding sail left them equally astonished and enraged.—He soon afterwards saw a number of war canoes putting off from the shore to pursue him; but night fortunately coming he altered his course, and escaped all further hazard.

*Further dangers from the South Sea Savages.*—In confirmation of the melancholly account received from Captain Chace of the King George, of the capture of the Boyd at the Bay of Islands, and the atrocities attending that doleful event, Captain Wilkinson states that he was under repeated apprehension of attack from the natives at Mercury Bay; whence he went from the Bay of Islands, in hopes of finding protection from Tippahee, from whose conduct it was no less observable hostility was intended.—A watering party from the ship was once entirely surrounded by armed natives who endeavoured to get possession of the arms in the boat; from which they were however prevented by the precautions that were observed.

*Death of Aetocke.*—[Compare PANORAMA, Vol. VIII. pp. 297, 301.]—The majority of our readers, no doubt, recollect Aetocke, the New Zealand Princess, who left Calcutta in order to return to her native country. Unfortunately, most unfortunately, from various considerations, the Princess did not live to accomplish the dearest object of her heart, that of re-visiting New Zealand. She died at Port Jackson on the 25th of February last. The annexed account of the death of this unfortunate Princess, is copied from the Sydney Gazette of the 3d of March:

"Died on Sunday morning last, at four o'clock, at the house of Francis M'Kusn, of Sydney, a Princess of New Zealand, and daughter of Tip-pahee, whose first name was Atachoe, but which at the age of fourteen was changed to that of Mary Bruce, by her marriage with an European of that name, who had resided several years in her father's dominions, from whence he went to India in the General Wellesley, accompanied by his royal bride. From India, Mr. and Mrs.

Bruce arrived lately here, in the Union; on their return to New Zealand, for the valuable purpose of collecting and cultivating the flax, to which that soil is so extremely favourable; at the same time that the no less essential object was in view of improving the good understanding, that has hitherto subsisted between our whalers and the native chiefs, which may hereafter prove of considerable interest to this colony. In this intention, Mr. Bruce has been encouraged by the countenance of his excellency the governor, and the aid of several gentlemen of character and opulence, whose minds are capable of speculating on universal, rather than on a private benefit; and that their united efforts may become successful, is most sincerely to be wished. The deceased princess has left a fine infant, which Mr. Bruce intends to take with him in the Experiment."

#### OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Communication made by Her Majesty's Council, to the Lord President of His Majesty's Privy Council; respecting the State of His Majesty's Health.*—Queen's Lodge, Windsor, April 6th, 1811.—Present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Aylesford, Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, Sir William Grant; (the Duke of Montrose being absent on account of indisposition.) We the members of the Council, here present, appointed to assist Her Majesty in the execution of the trust committed to Her Majesty by virtue of the statute passed in the 51st year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the administration of the royal authority, and for the care of His Majesty's royal person during the continuance of His Majesty's illness, and for the resumption of the exercise of the royal authority by His Majesty;"—having called before us and examined on oath, the physicians, and other persons attendant upon His Majesty; and having ascertained the state of His Majesty's health by such other ways and means, as appeared to us to be necessary for that purpose,—do hereby declare the state of His Majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, as follows;—viz. That the indisposition, with which His Majesty was afflicted at the time of the passing of the said act, does still so far exist, that His Majesty is not yet restored to such a state of health, as to be capable of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority:—that, His Majesty appears to have made material progress towards recovery, since the passing of the act;—and that, all His Majesty's physicians continue to express their expectations of such recovery. (Signed) C. Cantuar, E. Ebor. Winchelsea, Aylesford, Eldon,

Ellenborough, W. Grant: A true copy, Chetwynd.

*Report from the Committee on the Petitions for the Repair of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, March 29, 1811.*—The Committee to whom the Petitions of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter Westminster, which were presented to the House upon the 19th day of February and the 26th day of this instant March, were referred;—having called for an account of all monies received or expended in the repair of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and also for estimates relating to the same, find that

The money actually paid, up to the

31st of December 1810, was..... £4,288

Due for work done since the 31st of

December .....

Estimated to complete the two turrets, and the centre bay between

1,207

1,073

6,568

2,650

55

40

50

9,363

4,288

Deduct, already paid .....

Wanting to complete the bay now repairing, and the south-east bay and first turret adjoining .....

5,075

It appears, that a part of the £4,288 already paid, has been expended in forming moulds, and in erecting workshops, which are of course applicable to the future conduct of the whole work, although they have been defrayed out of the first sum which was voted; and therefore these articles apparently increase, beyond its due proportion, the cost of that portion of the building which was first undertaken.—There is also reason to think that the north and north-east turrets and bays will not require so large an expense as the south and south-east, so far as the mere security and stability of the building are concerned, the weather having made much deeper inroads upon the south and south-east front, than upon that which is opposite. The south-east bay, with its turret and flying buttress, is stated to be the most ruinous part of the whole edifice.—Your Committee observe with concern, that the expenditure has already so far exceeded the parliamentary grants, as to leave the Dean and Chapter with a balance of only £293 towards carrying on the work, provided the whole sum for which they apply by their petition should be granted; nor is there

any reason to suppose that the whole sum, which seems originally to have been in contemplation, will be sufficient to complete the reparation, if it should continue to be conducted, by entirely casing the old work according to the present specimen.—Your Committee desire to call the attention of the House to the difference between the sums voted by the House, and the sums actually received for carrying on the work, occasioned by the fees which have been taken upon the several issues, amounting in the year 1807 to £122 7s. 8d. and £3 15s.; in the year 1809, £117 10s. 4d. £19 6s. and £8 11s.; in 1810, £3 10s. and £133 6s. 2d.; making together £408 6s. 2d., upon the grants for £4,500.—It appears to your Committee, that if parliament should be pleased to make any further grants towards continuing this repair, such sum should be issued without fee and deduction.—Grants for purposes of this description, do not seem to come strictly within the class of beneficial grants made to individuals or to bodies politic: In the present instance, the money is applied for, and expended solely to prevent the dilapidation and decay of a great national monument of ancient taste and magnificence, consecrated to uses of a public nature; which is the burial-place of the sovereigns of these kingdoms; and which comes immediately within the notice and observation of the two Houses of Parliament.

*National Institution, Pantheon.*—Since the prospectus of the great establishment appeared in our work, the proprietors have added an *Apollonian Museum* intended to be not only a depository for the approved compositions already published, but a source also whence every man of genius, whether an author, an inventor, or a manufacturer may exhibit his works to the world, under circumstances of benefit to himself which the present system does not afford. He may also exhibit notices of new or revived publications in the Museum three months from the time they are printed. One course of lectures in the year, will comprise a review of all musical publications new and revived; and also all newly invented musical instruments, as well as a retrospect of manuscript compositions. This mode is adapted to bring forward genius, it being evident that few, except those who are at the head of the profession, or who are the favorites of instrumental performers and singers, have an opportunity of getting a piece publicly exhibited to the world. It is intended that this branch of the National Institution shall be placed under the immediate direction and superintendance of Dr. Kemp, who will not only become the responsible conductor of the musical establishment, but so arrange a regular series of lectures on musical subjects as to

render his exertions a constant means of instruction, and amusement to the lovers of the art.—The National Institution will be open at least nine months in a year; and farther particulars may be known by application to the Pantheon.

*Price of Broad-Cloth.*—The Bath Chronicle states, on the authority of circular letters transmitted by two of the most respectable manufacturers in that neighbourhood, the following reduction in the prices of the best superfine broad-cloths at per yard:—

|                                | Credit. | Cash. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Common colours . . .           | 23s.    | 21s.  |
| Greens, blacks, &c. . .        | 24s.    | 22s.  |
| Blues . . .                    | 27s.    | 25s.  |
| Double-milled Kerseymeres 11s. | . . .   | 10s.  |
| Single ditto . . .             | 12s.    | 9s.   |

*Fatal Negligence in Proprietors of Houses.*—Lately, two houses in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, which, notwithstanding they were under repair, were crowded with inhabitants, fell down with a most tremendous crash, while the workmen were gone to dinner; by this disaster, we lament to say, that a great number of the inmates were buried in the ruins. The London Militia, who were at the time exercising in the Artillery Ground, were immediately sent to aid the sufferers, and by dint of the most unweary exertions, eleven persons were taken out, four of whom were dead, viz. a mother and three children, named Crewe; the wounded persons were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, most of them in a deplorable state.

The Coroner's Jury has since sat on these unfortunate persons:—they delivered a verdict of *Accidental Death*: but in order to mark their painful sense of the criminality of the owners of these houses, they adjourned to the premises, which having viewed, they laid a deadhand of *one hundred pounds* on the property. This fine must be paid before the proprietor can touch the materials or ground.

*Excessive Scarcity of Money ! ! !*—Such is the scarcity of money from the pressure of the times, that the late Duke of Queensbury's Tokay fetched only *eighty-four pounds per dozen quarts* that is, £7 per bottle!—More than that: the *Noyau* sold at his Grace's sale at *sixteen pounds four shillings per dozen*, had been but a short time purchased from the manufactory in *London*! at *six guineas per dozen*. Such is the efficacy of a title, &c. &c. in ameliorating liquors in a short space of time! and such the distressed state of *Poor Old England*.

*His Majesty's Annual Bounty.*—Maunday Thursday, His Majesty's bounty to 73 old men, and 73 old women, was distributed in a large room adjoining Whitehall-Chapel. The Royal donation consisted of 73 silver pennies, about three pounds of beef, four

loaves of bread, a quantity of salt cod, a salmon, and herrings; £2 15s. to the women, in lieu of cloth for a coat; and shirt, shoes, and stockings, given to the men.

*Duty paid to Government* by the different London Fire Offices in the year 1810:—

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Sun .....          | £95,867 10 10 |
| Phoenix.....       | 57,705 4 10   |
| Royal Exchange.... | 46,067 12 10  |
| Imperial .....     | 35,346 14 6   |
| Globe .....        | 27,353 10 6   |
| British .....      | 16,695 5 5    |
| Hope.....          | 15,878 17 8   |
| Albion .....       | 15,083 3 4    |
| County .....       | 13,664 15 4   |
| Westminster .....  | 12,054 13 10  |
| Hand-in-Hand ..... | 11,505 12 9   |
| Eagle .....        | 11,355 12 5   |
| Atlas .....        | 9,815 9 6     |
| London .....       | 9,312 7 4     |
| Union .....        | 5,847 18 8    |

*Defaulters to the Revenue punished.*—

During last month a writ of enquiry was executed at the Angel Inn, Bury, under the Excise laws, at which three maltsters in the vicinity of that town were subjected to a levy of upwards of £4000 for a deficiency of duties on the quantity of malt made within a given period, independent of penalties which were not enforced. Since that time other penalties to the amount of more than £5,000 have been reported, as detected, and demanded.

*Increased Tolls.*—The Highway Bill now in the House of Commons, makes the following provisions for the increase of tolls on the turnpike-roads, after the 25th of July next:—

On waggons, carts, and stage-coaches, above a certain weight. Waggons, carts, and other carriages, with certain exceptions, exceeding seven ton, ten cwt, in summer, and seven ton in winter, not to be permitted to pass. Provisions for weighing waggons, &c. to be extended after the 24th of July to stage coaches. No stage coach, weighing, with passengers and luggage, more than three tons in summer, or two ton, ten cwt. in winter, to be permitted to pass without paying an increased toll in proportion to the weight.

*Military allowance for Wine.*—The Prince Regent has ordered an allowance to be made to the military messes of all regiments in proportion to their strength, equivalent to the drawback of the duty on wine to the navy on board their ships. A regiment of ten companies will have an allowance of £250. per annum; and so in proportion for regiments under that number.

*British Valour at Barrosa.*—The whole of Victor's staff were either killed or wounded in the splendid action of Barrosa. The French eagle which has been taken, was surrounded by six French officers, who were all

killed. The eagle was then borne off in triumph by the gallant 87th. General Graham charged twice at the head of that regiment, and had two horses killed under him.

*Increased Value of Land, Mary-le-bonne.* Less than an acre of ground, formerly part of the domain of Foley-house, Cavendish-square, was sold last week to the parish of Mary-le-bonne, for £12,000.

*Army and Militia.*—The return of the regular force, (including foreign and colonial corps,) up to the 25th of December, 1810, is, Regulars, at home 37,952 men, abroad 137,207—total 211,159.—Militia 84,300.—General total 295,459. Total recruits raised by ordinary recruiting in 1807, 8, 9, and 10, men enlisted for life 16,922, for a limited period 25,905, boys for life 3695, for a limited period 6370—General total 52,892.—Number of casualties in the Regular army, by deaths, discharges, and desertions—1807, 17,538; 1808, 20,887;—1809, 24,544;—1810, 21,291. Number of men who have extended their services from the Militia to the Regular army, in 1807, 8, 9, and 10, 53,865.—Effective strength of Militia, 25th February 1811, 84,423.—Wanting to complete, 12,083.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Industrious Spirit of the Peasantry.*—A subscription was lately opened at Hamilton, for the relief of the industrious inhabitants, who, in common with those of all the other manufacturing towns in the west of Scotland, have been thrown out of employment, in consequence of the stagnation of trade. A very large sum was forthwith subscribed; but when an attempt was made to distribute it, the people for whose use it had been so generously provided, refused to accept of it as alms, but said they would be happy to earn it by their labour. The subscribers have accordingly agreed to expend the money in making a foot-path between Hamilton and Bothwell bridge, at which all the labouring inhabitants of the parish will be invited to work, at the usual wages.

#### IRELAND.

*Irish Loan.*—The following notice has been posted up at the Stock Exchange:—“ Loan of two millions Irish, for the service of the year, to be bid for at the Chancellor of the Exchequer’s Chambers, in the Treasury, Dublin, on Friday, the 19th of April, 1811, at two o’clock in the afternoon.” For each £100 subscribed, will be given £120 capital in the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. stock; interest thereon to commence on the 25th of December, 1810; to be consolidated with the present  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. and the proposal of the party off ring to take the least quantity of Treasury Bills (bearing interest at the rate of 5 per

cent. from the 25th of March, 1811) payable in four years, will be accepted, provided it be not more than a sum to be mentioned in a paper previously sealed up. The subscribers to have receipts, &c. as in England. A deposit to be made on the day of bidding, of £100,000 in the Bank of Ireland, for making good the contract, subject to the approbation of Parliament. All interest on this Loan payable at the Bank of Ireland. Instalments as follow:—

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| £ 5 per cent. on the 19th April |
| 5 ditto..... 4th May            |
| 7 10s. ditto ..... 25th ditto   |
| 7 10s. ditto ..... 24th June    |
| 10 ditto ..... 26th July        |
| 10 ditto ..... 26th Aug.        |
| 10 ditto ..... 27th Sept.       |
| 10 ditto ..... 26th Oct.        |
| 10 ditto ..... 23d Nov.         |
| 10 ditto ..... 24th Dec.        |
| 15 ditto ..... 3d. Jan. 1812.   |

*Fire-ball: its Effects.*—In the storm of thunder and lightning which occurred on Christmas Day, the neat spire which adorned the parish church at Castle Bar, in Ireland, was struck by a ball of fire, which had not long disappeared when a blaze burst out over the church, threatening its destruction, terrifying the inhabitants of the contiguous houses, and presenting a scene of awful grandeur. The body of the church is uninjured; but the spire, which was of timber, was totally consumed, and the interior of the steeple materially damaged.

*A very old Peacock destroyed.*—A peacock, belonging to Mr. Hewwood, of Carlinham, near Bodmin, was attacked by a ferocious hog, and torn to pieces. The venerable bird was 190 years old. [Near 200 years, says a correspondent.]

#### Congratulatory Odes: à la Française!

ON OCCASION OF THE BIRTH OF HIS MOST SACRED AND EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE KING OF THE ROMANS!!!—MARCH 20, 1811.

Our daily prints have paid some attention to the copies of verses which have been produced by the prolific French muses on occasion of the birth of his *most excellent* majesty the infant King of Rome; but the specimens selected fall infinitely short of justice to the general mass. British malignity, indeed, has gone so far as to say, that the effusions inserted by the Editors of the Parisian papers, in which they appear, are chosen with a latent and *disloyal* purpose to impart an air of silliness to the whole attempt; those concealed royalists have rejected every stanza that had the smallest pretension

to wit, poetry, or meaning, and preferred those in which the nonsense was most glaring. This, however, we doubt: so far as we can discover, the specimens are fairly chosen. The second accusation is, that these odes are written by officers of different institutions under government; or, by acknowledged pensioners of the august Napoleon. There is truth in this: and very properly; for what poet whose daily bread did not depend on the *Veto* of the Emperor and King, would spur his jaded Pegasus into a trot, on the barren sides of Parnassus, to do honour to—he knows not whom?

We therefore insert the following as specimens of the *best* French poetry, by the *best* French poets, in the pay of the *best* French Emperor, on the *best* possible occurrence (always excepting the last dying speech of the Royal parent, at *la Greve*, whether in prose or verse,) and even better than the rhimes formerly addressed to the imperial, virtuous Josephine, by Baudry des Lozieres\*, which, until the present, were the *best*,—to the honour and glory of the *Great Nation*!

The Opera Comique has the following profane allusion in *la Fête du Village*, an entertainment got up on this occasion.

Fils d'un Héros que ta naissance  
Porte l'ivresse dans les coeurs !  
Tu parois, et l'heureuse France  
Soudain te couronne de fleurs.  
Ah ! qu'en s'ouvrant à la lumière,  
Tes yeux contemplent ce tableau,  
Et que les lauriers de ton Père  
Viennent ombrager ton berceau.  
Les peuples portent leurs hommages  
Au jeune Héritier des Césars.  
Déjà, comme les anciens Mages,  
Les Rois, viennent de toutes parts.  
Ils désirent de sa naissance  
Contempler l'auguste tableau,  
Et c'est l'Etoile de la France  
Qui les guide vers son berceau !

From an Ode entitled *The Horoscope of the son of Napoleon*, in which the author speaks of a *rejeton du grand Alcide* as if his father had been all his life employed in ridding the earth of monsters!!! The closing stanzas are most to our taste. The author is M. Antignac.

" En vain LA COUPABLE ALBION  
" Ose agiter la Terre et l'Onde,  
" Vous devrez le repos du monde  
" Au fils du Grand-Napoléon.  
" Au gré de vos désirs nouveaux,  
" Ainsi que lui pour vous défendre,  
" Sur votre Empire il va descendre  
" Une famille de héros."

\* Compare PANORAMA Vol. VIII. p. 73.

Le front paré des grâces de sa mère,  
Sachant combattre et plaire et commander,  
Il doit vivre pour seconder  
Les nobles travaux de son père !

The following was sung on the *Théâtre de l'Impératrice*: the whole consists of seven couplets. It is by M. Dumaniant.

AIR *Du pas redoublé*.  
Entends-tu ronfler le canon ?  
Alerte ! camarade.  
L'Anglois viendroit-il, sans façons,  
Nous donner une aubade ?  
Non. Ce son qui nous réjuit,  
Comble notre espérance,  
Et l'airain annonce à grand bruit  
Le bonheur de la France.

J'ai lu qu'on voyoit autrefois,  
Au temps de la magie,  
Pour douer les fils des grands rois,  
Venir plus d'un Génie.  
Pour rendre cet enfant parfait,  
On ne réveroit guère ;  
Et chaque protecteur diroit :  
Qu'il ressemble à son père.

M. F. Mayeur has composed a song in six couplets: from which we extract the second.

Vénus doit enfanter l'Amour.  
Non, non ; Flore en dispose.  
D'une rose, dans ce beau jour,  
Il va naître une rose.  
Au milieu de ce débat-là,  
C'est Achille qu'on nomme.  
Ah !  
Il m'en souviendra,  
Larira,  
Du nouveau Roi de Rome.

By Madme. Chevrier de V—— a pensioner of Napoléon. The whole contains eight couplets: the following is the first.

AIR : *Si Pauline est dans l'indigence*.  
A la gloire qui l'environne,  
NAPOLÉON sait tour à tour  
Unir les lauriers qu'il moissonne,  
Et le myrte à mède l'Amour.  
Que l'héritier de la couronne,  
Des François le père et l'appui,  
Ce fils, qu'en ce mois il nous donne,  
Soit un jour aussi grand que lui. (Bis.)

M. Leber has composed an ode in ten strophes; the two following deserve notice.  
Ouvrez-vous, fêtes de l'histoire !  
Légez des Rois, siècles fameux,  
Versez dans ce cœur généreux  
L'amour de la solide gloire.

Et vous modèle des grands coeurs,  
Touchantes vertus de sa Mère,  
Sublime exemple de son Père,  
Soyez ses dignes précepteurs.  
Vantez-lui ce rare assemblage  
Du pouvoir et de la bonté,  
De la force et de l'équité,  
De la prudence et du courage.  
Dis-lui, roi protecteur des arts,  
Dis-lui comment ta main sacrée  
Fait briller le sceptre d'Astée  
En lancant les foudres de Mars.

By M. René Perrin. From an ode in nine strophes, we select the eighth.

Quel riant espoir tu nous donnes  
Jeune prince, objet de nos vœux ;  
Que de palmes, que de couronnes  
Vont parer ton front radieux ;  
Enfant, tu n'auras point d'enfance,  
Tu nais, et ton règne commence ;  
Entouré d'un éclat nouveau,  
Ce n'est que pour charmer ta mère,  
Qu'un instant aux yeux de la terre  
Ton trône se change en berceau.

By Mr. I. A. Jaquelin, first clerk to the Minister of War. His Ode has seven strophes, the following is the second.

Quel pompeux trophée environne  
Cet intéressant arbreau.  
Et que le casque de Bellone  
Lui serve aujourd'hui de berceau.  
Que son premier mot soit : LA GLORIE,  
Son premier pas vers la victoire ;  
Et que le plus grand des guerriers,  
Guidant sa première conquête,  
Voie un jour sur sa jeune tête  
Reverdir ses anciens lauriers.

By M. Dossion, an employé in the Marine Establishment. The seventh of sixteen couplets.

AIR : *Le premier pas.*

Le premier pas, et le plus nécessaire,  
Est de savoir défendre ses états ;  
C'est sous mes yeux que s'est formé son père,  
Qui mieux que moi peut lui montrer à faire  
Le premier pas. (Bis.)

The second of four couplets composed by M. le Bouvier.

AIR : *Trouveriez-vous un Parlement.*  
Ce rejeton issu de Mars  
Sera célèbre dans l'histoire ;  
Il vient du trône des Césars  
Augmenter l'éclat et la gloire ;  
Mars, pour le bonheur des Français,  
Déjà, par bonté, s'est fait homme ;  
Doublant aujourd'hui ses bienfaits,  
Il veut que son fils règne à Rome. \*

By M. Ouvry. A strophe from a long ode.

Il est né le fils de la gloire ;  
Il est né l'héritier du trône et des Césars.  
Le bronze avec orgueil l'annonce à nos remparts  
Amour à son triomphe, hymen à sa victoire

Partout les temples sont ouverts ;  
Un peuple impatient inonde leurs portiques ;  
Sa voix entonne des cantiques  
Dont frémît Albion, qu'écoute l'univers.

By M. Coffin, of the Imperial University. His Ode has seven stanzas.

Enfant cheri de nous ; présent fait par les Dieux,  
Reçois l'encens que t'offre un peuple généreux.  
Pour prix de son amour, aux grâces de ta mère,  
Ah ! tu joindras aussi les vertus de ton père.

By M. B. C., formerly in the army.

ORTUS REGIS ROMÆ.

*Regina videns puerum Mars divus in urbe,  
Pacificum mundo comparuisse decus  
Prices, Mæonides inquit, nunc oljice natos  
Telemachum, Antilochum, Pelasgesque tuum !  
Si Falso verum præfers, natum aspice nostrum,  
Dicque illos, homines ; hunc genuissu deum.*

D. B. C., *emeritus miles.*

Au sein de la cité souveraine du monde,

Mars ayant vu naître l'enfant

De qui l'heureux avénement

Promet à l'univers la paix la plus profonde,  
Dit au chantre d'Achille : Ah ! vante-nous encor  
Ces enfans dont jadis tu célébras la gloire,  
Le fils du sage Ulysse et celui de Nestor,  
Et ce fils de Péléée, heureux vainqueur d'Hector,  
Et tous ces noms enfin si chers à la Victoire,

Consacrés par ta lyre d'or ;

A la fable il est temps de préférer l'histoire,  
Pense à celui qui naît en ce jour, en ce lieu,  
Et dis ; Ceux qui brilloient au temple de Mémoire,  
Etoient nés de mortels ; celui-ci l'est d'un dieu.

D. B. C., *ancien militaire.*

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama-Office, April 27, 1811.*

" What a devilish deal of beating, those boobies of England do take ! I myself beat Sir Sidney Smith at Acre most woefully !—the English army in Egypt !—did I not annihilate that ! Lord Nelson's fleet, at Trafalgar ;—I mauled it till it could not swim ! In what a capital style Junot triumphed over them at Vimeira ! and forced them to sign a capitulation, ha ! ha ! Then again at Talavera, now lately at Busaco, and Barosa ! Nothing but victories ! and yet they hold out against me. Yes, I have chained the goddess to my car : who dare deny it ? I threatened to plant my eagles on the citadel of Lisbon : and to ferret the leopard into the sea, at the very sight

of my valiant physiognomy ! have not I done it ! Massena has made a movement, and forced Lord Wellesley to run for it ; to break up his camp ; to quit Lisbon ; to abandon his stores ; and to counter-march from Torres Vedras, and Cartaxo to Celorico ; as formerly he advanced from Celorico to Torres Vedras ! Thus have I made good my threats, and justified my predictions ! Let me look back at a few of them—*les voici.*

“ All this (the report of Sebastiani’s defeat) serves to amuse the idle curiosity of the inhabitants of London, and helps them to support the great loss of their army in Portugal, which the intelligent part of the English people consider as inevitable.” *Moniteur, July, 1810.*

“ The good sense of the English nation enables them to foresee the *dishonour and destruction of their army in Portugal*. They are convinced that the most fortunate event that could befall that army would be a catastrophe like that of Moore. They can in such a contest *meet only disasters, and obtain only disgrace.*” *Moniteur, July.*

“ The English are not a match for the French by land \*\*\* Austrian and Russian officers smile with pity when they hear talk of the English troops, and in general refuse them the name of *an army*. Indeed, if this were the age of the battle of the *thirty*, we should not much care to pitch 25,000 French against 40,000 English !! \*\*\* *Nothing less than a miracle can give the English Minister any chance of success, or shelter the English army from disgrace.*” *French Notes in the Moniteur, August.*

There is a fatality attached to the English armies—they are *good for nothing to their allies.* \*\*\* Behold what constitutes the difference between France and England. In the provinces where the French are masters, the fortunes, the property of individuals, the stores of the merchant, remain with their proprietors. They only make war on the Sovereign. The shops and markets are open as in profound peace.” *Moniteur August.*

“ Can any thing be fairer than this ? Who charges the French army with pillage ? Who says they burn houses and goods ? It is a lie ! It would be contrary to my General’s Proclamation ! What did I bid him say ? These are his very words :—

“ Portuguese, the armies of Napoleon the Great do not come to make war upon you. England deceives you respecting the issue of a campaign, in which she seems determined to incur no risk. The powerful Sovereign, whose laws, strength, and genius, receive the grateful praises of so many nations, wishes to establish your prosperity. Receive his troops like friends, and you will find security both for your person and property. Come to a determination that will secure to you all

*the advantages of peace.* Remain quiet in your habitations, and attend to your domestic affairs.” *Massena’s Proclamation, dated Ciudad, Rodrigo August 1.*

“ And so he has established their prosperity ! Had he staid there a little longer, they would have found their prosperity beyond the power of Fortune herself ! But, this takes time. Drouet wanted time :—*eh bien !* he had what he wanted.

“ I am on my march to brush away the militia who infest the rear of the army, and that the Prince of Essling may not be obliged to make a detachment, but may *pursue the English at the point of the bayonet with all his force.* My corps aspires to the glory of not being reduced to fight only against militia. I solicit for it, *if there is yet time*, the honour of marching to the advanced posts.” *Drouet’s dispatch of Oct. 12.*

“ I wonder what the poor King of England will say in his next speech from the throne. I make better speeches than he does : mine have the true *Corsican* zest in them : they are very ingenious, to say truth :—truth ! What have I to do with truth ? Truth would spoil them : and why should I do that for truth ?—what has truth done for me ? I will now state in the *Moniteur*, what *must* be fact in respect to affairs in Portugal : it will obtain *some* credit in England : or why do I pay them there for believing me ? and it may deceive those who are not my friends. I wish I could deceive them, as they have deceived me.

“ We flatter ourselves, that in the speech of 1812, (viz. the King of England’s “ speech on meeting his parliament) he will have equally succeeded in the principal object of his exertions, but the defence of Gibraltar.

“ You have burned and laid waste, and still you have the impudence to say, that the defence of Portugal has been accomplished, and the designs of the enemy been frustrated.

“ In short, if Massena, having received his reinforcements and his heavy artillery, should be inclined to advance upon, after having silenced your batteries, or if you yourselves, rendered impatient by this rui-nous contest, march against him, what will be the consequence ?—If you are victorious, you will derive no advantage from it, for you will have scarcely made two marches before you are met by new armies : if you are conquered, you are lost. We wish, with all our hearts, that the Prince of Essling may manoeuvre instead of attacking you ; and by so doing, *keep you some years where you are.*”

*Notes in the Moniteur of Feb. 26th, 1811.*

“ O RARE BUONAPARTE THE GREAT !!!

After such imperial lucubrations, what a poor, feeble, vapid, crude, matter of fact thing is Lord Wellington's predatory epistle! "If," quoth he! "If the enemy should be obliged to withdraw from Portugal;" and this is called modesty, forsooth! It shall now be set by the side of the spirited, magnanimous, authoritative, divine effusions of the emperor and king! It deserves no less! The contrast is admirable.

*Copy of a Dispatch from Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool.*

*Pero Negro, October 27, 1810.—My Lord,* Your Lordship has been apprized of the measures which had been adopted, to induce the inhabitants of Portugal to quit that part of the country, through which the enemy was likely to pass, or which it is probable would become the seat of his operations; carrying off with them, their valuable property, and every thing which could tend to the enemy's subsistence, or to facilitate his progress.

There is no doubt, that these inhabitants had sufficient knowledge, from former experience, of the treatment they would receive from the enemy; and there is no instance of those of any town or village having remained, or of their having failed to remove what might be useful to the enemy, when they had sufficiently early intimation of the wishes of government or of myself, that they should abandon their houses and carry away their property.

All those who are acquainted with the nature of military operations, with their dependence upon the assistance of the country to supply the wants of the army, and particularly with the degree to which the French armies depend upon this assistance, must be aware of the distress which this system has occasioned to the enemy; and the official and private letters which have been intercepted, are filled with complaints of its effects; which have been repeated in the official papers published in the *Moniteur* at Paris.

It happened unfortunately, that the Indian corn harvest, which is the principal support of the inhabitants of a large part of Portugal, was on the ground at the moment of the enemy's invasion. This of course could not be carried off; and where the enemy's troops have been, they have, as usual, destroyed what they could not consume; and nothing remains.

If, therefore, the result of the campaign should be to oblige the enemy to withdraw from Portugal, it is much to be apprehended, that the greatest distress will be felt in those districts, through which the enemy's troops have passed; which there are no means whatever in this country of relieving.

Upon former occasions, the wealthy in-

habitants of Great Britain, and of London, in particular, have stepped forward to assist and relieve the distresses of foreign nations, whether suffering under calamities inflicted by Providence, or by a cruel and powerful enemy. This nation has received the benefit of the charitable disposition of his Majesty's subjects; and there never was a case, in which their assistance was required in a greater degree, whether the sufferings of the people, or their fidelity to the cause they have espoused, and their attachment to his Majesty's subjects, be considered.

I declare, that I have scarcely known an instance in which any person in Portugal, even of the lowest order, has had communication, inconsistent with his duty to his own Sovereign, or with the orders he had received.

I would, therefore, beg leave to recommend the unfortunate portion of the inhabitants, who have suffered from the enemy's invasion, to your Lordship's protection; and I request you to consider of the mode of recommending them to the benevolent disposition of his Majesty's subjects, at the moment, which I hope may be not far distant, that the enemy may be under the necessity of evacuating the country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

That this prediction has been justified, let the following spirited proclamation testify.

*Proclamation of the Governors of the Kingdom of Portugal and of the Algarves.*

"PORTUGUESE! — The day of our glory is at last arrived; the troops of the enemy, in disgraceful flight, and routed on all points, rapidly disappear from the Portuguese territory, which they have infected with their presence. The Governors of Portugal rejoice with you on this happy event; and after humbling themselves in the presence of the Almighty, the first and Sovereign Author of all good, they render due thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent our Lord, whose wisdom established the basis of our defence; to his British Majesty, to his enlightened Ministry, and to the whole British nation, in whom we have found powerful and liberal Allies, the most constant co-operation in repelling our common enemy, and that honour, probity, and steadiness of principle which particularly characterise that great nation; to the illustrious Wellington, whose sagacity and consummate military knowledge enabled him to penetrate the plans of the enemy, to take the most effectual precautions for frustrating them, and compelled them at last to fly with the remains of their numerous army, diminished by famine, by the most severe privations, and by the incessant pursuit of the allied forces; to the zealous and indefatigable Beresford, the restorer of discipline and organization to the Portuguese troops; to the brave Generals and Officers of both nations; to their brave comrades in arms, who, with generous emulation, never fought that they did not triumph; and, in fine, to the whole Portuguese

people, whose loyalty, patriotism, constancy, and humanity, have been so gloriously distinguished amidst the tribulations which have afflicted us.

" A nation possessed of such qualities can never be subdued: and the calamities of war, instead of disheartening, serve only to augment its enthusiasm, and to make it feel all the horror of the slavery with which it was threatened.

" But, Portuguese, the lamentable effects of the invasion of those barbarians; the yet smoking remains of the humble cottage of the poor, of the palace of the man of opulence, of the cell of the religious, of the hospital which afforded shelter and relief to the poor and infirm, of the temples dedicated to the worship of the Most High; the innocent blood of so many peaceful citizens of both sexes, and of all ages, with which those heaps of ruins are still tinged; the insults of every kind heaped upon those whom the Vandals did not deprive of life—insults many times more cruel than death itself; the universal devastation of the fields, of plantations, of cattle, and of the instruments of agriculture; the robbery and destruction of every thing that the unhappy inhabitants of the invaded districts possessed; this atrocious scene, which makes humanity shudder, affords a terrible lesson, which you ought deeply to engrave on your memory, in order fully to know that degenerate nation, who only retain the figure of men, and who in every respect are worse than wild beasts, and more blood-thirsty than tygers or lions. Wretched are they who trust in their deceitful promises! Victims of a foolish credulity, a thousand times will they repent, but without avail, of the levity with which they have trusted to the promises of a nation without faith and without law; of men who acknowledge neither the rites of humanity, nor respect the sacred tie of an oath. Opposed to such an enemy, the only alternatives which remained to us, were resistance, or retreat; the former depended on a competent armed force, the latter is a law which the duty of preserving life and property, imposes on all peaceful citizens. These, evacuating the towns where they dwelt, transporting the effects which they can carry off, destroying those which they are obliged to abandon, and which might serve for the subsistence of the enemy, escape the horrors of the most infamous slavery, throw themselves into the arms of their fellow country-men, who receive them as brothers, assist the military operations, depriving the invaders of the means of maintaining themselves in a territory which they occupied; and in this way they are so far useful to themselves, because the enemy, not being able to support himself for a long time in positions where he is in want of subsistence, will soon be obliged to evacuate them; and the inhabitants, returning immediately to their homes, neither suffer the inconveniences of a lengthened absence, nor find their houses and fields in that state of total devastation, in which the enemy's army would have left them, had he remained for a longer period.

" Such, Portuguese, are the lessons of experience which we ought never to forget. But amidst such great disasters, Providence is pleased to give us sources of consolation which will make them less sensibly felt.

" The unfortunate people who fled from the fury of their cruel oppressors, have experienced the greatest kindness in the humanity of their fellow citizens. In all the districts to which they have fled, they were received with open arms; the inhabitants eagerly pressed to afford them all that succour which they could individually bestow; they filled their houses with emigrants; and many times have we perceived, with tears of joy, the generous emulation of those who disputed with one another who should afford the rights of hospitality to those unknown families who arrived in this capital without shelter or the means of subsistence.

" It is the duty of the Government to take immediate measures for the relief of these necessitous persons; but the want of public funds, which are not even sufficient to provide for our defence, must make these measures less effectual, unless individuals liberally concur in a proceeding as much recommended by humanity as by patriotism.

" Under the inspection of an illustrious tribunal, which has advanced part of these succours, by the wise and economical measures of a member of that tribunal, executed by zealous and intelligent officers, the wretched fugitives have been fed, and numberless unfortunate persons have been rescued from the jaws of death. This great expence has been supported, not only by the resources which were at the disposal of Government, but, still more, by voluntary donations presented by natives and foreigners; among whom we ought to mention with particular distinction, the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, both those who are employed in the army, those who are attached to the legation, and those who are comprehended in the class of merchants. Those acts of patriotism and of Christian charity were not confined to the capital and its vicinity. In all the districts of the kingdom, whether the fugitives resorted, they met the same reception, and experienced the same kindness and liberal aid, as far as the ability of the inhabitants enabled them to extend it.

" The Government of the kingdom, in the name of the Prince Regent, return thanks to all, for such distinguished services, by which the lives of so many of his subjects have been saved, and those calamities softened, which were caused by the scourge of a destructive war. His Royal Highness will rejoice in being the Sovereign of a people so loyal, patriotic, generous, and Christian.

" It now only remains to complete the work, to promote the restoration of the fugitives to their home, to render habitable the towns which the barbarism of these spoilers has left covered with filth and unburied carcases; to relieve with medicine and food, the sick, who are perishing for want of such assistance; to give life to agriculture, by supplying the husbandman with seed-corn, as well as a little bread for his consumption for some time, and facilitating his means of purchasing cattle, and acquiring the instruments of agriculture.

" Such have been and are the constant cares of the Governors of the kingdom; and without losing an instant, they have devoted to the above objects all the resources which lay within their

power, and have adopted those measures of relief which appeared to them most efficacious, most prompt, and of the most easy execution.

" But they have also, in this particular, many thanks to return to the generosity of the nation, and to the liberal co-operation with which their illustrious colleague, the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, assisted them in the name of his Government. Many private individuals have come forward with the greatest patriotism, and have been serviceable in promoting so laudable an object;—some by giving large donations of medicine for the sick, by gratuitously undertaking the transport of grain, and distributing it at reasonable prices; and others by planning the establishment of granaries in the most necessitous districts, formed at their own expence, and without any view of profit to themselves, destined to assist in the sustenance of the miserable, by facilitating the means of their securing the necessary subsistence.

" Portuguese! tribulations are the crucible in which the merit of men is purified. You have passed through this ordeal, and the result has been glorious. You are become a great nation—a nation worthy of those heroic progenitors who illustrated the cradle of the Monarchy. Preserve unalterable these sentiments; confide in your Government as your Government confides in you; draw every day more closely the bonds of union among yourselves, with other nations, and with our generous Allies, who are our true brothers. Let one soul, one will, direct our common efforts; and if any one attempt to sow discord, let us tear from our bosom the venomous viper, and let us seal with his blood the ratification of our indissoluble alliance.

" Practise these maxims with the same constancy with which you have hitherto followed them, and you will be invincible.

" Palace of the Government, March 30, 1811.

" The Bishop Cardinal Fleit, P. Souza,

" CHARLES STUART,

" Marquis MONTEIRO MOR,

" Conde de REDONDO,

" RIC. RAIMUNDO NOGUEIRA."

" Parliament has voted a hundred thousand pounds: the citizens have met and contributed their hundreds and fifties: the nobles intend to vie with them; and the country will vie with the towns!—Now this is done to vex the pious Buonaparte. Before he can conquer the island, all the wealth will be given away in charity: alas! what a disappointment!

Contrary to general expectation, the Government has succeeded in raising in Ireland the loan for the service of that part of the United Kingdom. Two millions and an half have been contracted for:

£120 0 3½ per cent. Interest £4 4 4  
11 15 Treasury Bill. Do. 0 11 9

For every £100. £4 15 9

" Mr. Salte is returned to England from Abyssinia, and has been presented to the Prince Regent, within these few days.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, April 20, 1811.*

The East-India Company have declared for sale at their present tea sale, the following goods, viz.—tea bohea, 300,000 lbs.; congo and campoi, 4,300,000 lbs.; pekoe and souchong, 80,000 lbs.; singlo and twankay, 800,000 lbs.; hyson skin, 60,000 lbs.; hyson, 260,000 lbs.—Total 5,500,000 lbs. on Wednesday, June 5th, 1811; prompt August 30.

The French being now driven out of Portugal, the commerce of that country begins to revive, and the Portuguese paper, which a few months back bore a discount of 30 per cent., is now reduced to 2½ per cent. It will, however, be a considerable time ere the produce of that country can be productive to the inhabitants. The wines of Portugal are scarce and dear; and no old wines are to be had at any price.

The same may be stated of the Spanish markets, and it is likely to continue so for some time. Sherry wine is worth in the London market, from £95 to £115 per butt. The trade with South America becomes brisk, and very considerable orders are now executing for this country at Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. &c. The returns, however, for our speculations *thither*, are of that kind, and the demand so slow for them, that it is difficult to say whether the balance of trade is much in favour of Great Britain. Cotton wools, indigo, cochineal, remain on hand. Sugars and rum, we are happy to say, have increased in price; the present prices of Jamaica sugars are from 67s. to 80s. per cwt., and rum 4s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. per gallon. By the last packet we are informed that a large fleet had arrived out from Cork, by which the islands were fully supplied with provisions of every kind, and which they were in the greatest want of. The late German mails bring us letters of late date from France; their commerce is quite at a stand, and the produce of the country, as wines, brandies, &c. are offered at any price, but unfortunately for them, there is no port open to receive their produce.—Coniac brandy sells here from 29s. to 31s. per gallon wholesale, and Spanish brandy 24s. to 28s. per gallon. Claret from £55 to £108 per hogshead.

The trade with the Baltic continues in the same state as formerly reported.—Riga flax, £75 to £70 per ton; Dutch, £98 to £100; and Petersburgh, £70 to £74 per ton. Hemp, £75 to £76 per ton. Petersburgh hemp, £70 to £78 per ton. Bristles, £20 to £22 10s. per cwt. Dantzig fir, £12 to £13 per load. Memel fir, £14 to £15 per load. Christiana deals, £51 to £54 per hundred; and Memel deals, £35 to £38 per hundred. Tar, 37s. to 40s. per barrel. Pitch, 18s. to 23s. per cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,  
FROM THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY TO THE 20TH  
OF APRIL, 1811.

BIRTHS.

*Of Sons*—At Leigh Fort, near Edinburgh, the lady of Major-Gen. Laye—In Great Cumberland Place, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Drummond.

*Of Daughters*—At Mitcham Villa, the seat of T. Smith, Esq. the lady of T. Kennedy, Esq.—The lady of A. Buller, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

Dr. Pritchard, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Estlin, of Bristol—Capt. Hayes, of the R. M. to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. Cook, Esq. of Oxford—R. C. Cooper, Esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Caroline, third daughter of the late G. Shum, Esq. M.P.—S. S. Hall, Esq. of the Circus, Minories, to Miss De Bie, of the Grove, Stratford, Essex—Hon. Capt. Arundel, son of Lord Arundel, to Lady Mary Grenville, only daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham: her ladyship's fortune is £100,000—At Lee, in Kent, J. Alnutt, Esq. of Clapham Common, to Eleonora, youngest daughter of the late S. Brandom, Esq. of Lee Grove—Lieut. Col. Watts, barrack-master at Chatham, to Miss Chapman, of Sloane-street, London—Rev. H. Townsend, son of G. Townsend, Esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire, to Catharine-Anne, second daughter of A. Pechell, Esq. of Portman-square—Sir John Twisden, Bart. of Bradbourn-park, to Catherine Judith, eldest daughter of Rev. W. Coppard, rector of Graveley, in the same county—J. E. Buckworth, Esq. Lieut.-col. in the Royal Cheshire Militia, to Lady Mary Payne, of Wootton, Bedfordshire, widow of Sir J. Payne, Bart. of Temsford-hall, and sister to the late Sir Philip Monoux, Bart.—At Ipswich, J. T. Wratislaw, Esq. of Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, to Isabella, eldest daughter of late Rev. Wm. Tong, of Haverhill—At Gretna Green, J. Gray, Esq. Surveyor of Taxes in Bury, to Miss M. C. Worby, only daughter of J. Worby, Esq. of Carbrooke, in Norfolk—At Melton Mowbray, G. Pochin, Esq. of Normanton-hall, Leicestershire, to Elizabeth, second daughter of R. Norman, Esq. of Melton Mowbray—At Yarmouth, J. Green, Esq. of Becton, to Maria, youngest daughter of M. Jenkins, Esq. of R. N.—At St. Andrew's church, Holborn, T. P. Thompson, Esq. late Governor of Sierra Leone, and Fel. of Queen's college, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. T. Barker, of York—Rev. G. Bryan, M. A. Fel. of Peterhouse, to Selina, third daughter of J. Wilmot, Esq. of Bruce Castle, Tottenham—At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. P. Williams, Esq. only son of Adm. Williams, of Hoddesdon, to Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of R. W. Blencowe, Esq. of Dallington, Northamptonshire—Rev. W. F. Drake, B. A. of Bene't coll., to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Tomlinson, of Norwich—Rev. C. Saunders, of Stamford, to Miss Scott, of Blackheath—At Gretna Green, Hon. C. E. Law, second son of Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of late Sir Edward, and sister to the present Sir C. E. Nightingale, of Kneeworth House—By special licence, at Haigh-hall, Lancashire, R. Wardlaw, Esq. of Bulcurvie, county

of Fife, to Right Hon. Lady A. Lindsay, youngest daughter of the Earl of Balcarres—Major C. C. Arnett, of the 35th regt. to Anne, daughter of late J. Satterthwaite, Esq. of Kingmaiden, Lancashire—M. Dixon, Esq. Rear-admiral of the Whits, to Miss Jefferys, daughter of G. Jefferys, Esq. of Swansea—Sir J. Cuffin, Bart. Vice-admiral of the White, to E. B. Greenly, only child of W. Greenly, Esq. of Titley Court, Herefordshire—At Mary-le-bonne Church, by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Adams, of the Commons, to Mary-Ann; and T. P. Maunsell, Esq. of Thorpe Malson, Northamptonshire, to Caroline-Eliza, both daughters of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, of Rushton-hall, Northamptonshire—At St. Margaret's church, Westminster, by the Rev. H. V. Bayley, Subdean of Lincoln, W. E. Tomline, Esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Lincoln, to Frances, only daughter of the late J. Amherst, Esq. of Ford Hall, Shropshire—Rev. E. Simons, M. A. Fellow of St. John's college, and rector of Ovington in Norfolk, to Susanna Maria, youngest daughter of late W. Roberts, Esq. Cambridge—Rev. Samuel Birch, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, and late Fel. of St. John's college, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Wm. Browning, Esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square—At St. George's church, Hanover-square, N. L. Fenwick, Esq. of Terrington, in Norfolk, to Miss Sebright, daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Sir John Sebright, Bart.—At Little Bedwin, Wilts, J. F. Newton, Esq. of Jesus college, to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of the late W. Kent, Esq. of Bedwin—At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Fellowes, Esq. second son of R. Fellowes, Esq. of Shottisham, Norfolk, to Frances, youngest daughter of Sir J. Frederick, Bart.—At Cheshunt, Herts, Rev. S. Holworthy, M.A. vicar of Croxall, Derbyshire, to Diana Sarah Bayly, daughter of late N. Bayly, Esq. of the island of Jamaica—At Whittlesey, J. L. Smith, Esq. to Miss Falkner, both of that place—Rev. John Cotterill, Fellow of St. John's college, and rector of Ampton, Suffolk, to Miss Boak, daughter of Rev. Mr. Boak, rector of Brockley—At Streatham, Surrey, T. Harrison, Esq. Barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of Queen's college, to Mrs. Shepley, relict of Richard Shepley, Esq. late of Carshalton, Surrey—Thomas Hurrell, Esq. of Chishill-hall, Essex, to Martha, only daughter of Rev. J. Perkins, rector of Rampton, Cambridgeshire—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. L. W. Eliot, rector of Peper Harrow, Surrey, to Matilda Elizabeth, second daughter of late H. Halsey, Esq. of Henley-park—At South Mimms, J. G. Seton, Esq. youngest son of J. Seton, Esq. of George-street, Adelphi, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of C. Bourchier, Esq. of Hadley—Rev. E. M. Love, rector of Ashby in Suffolk, to Charlotte Maria, youngest daughter of J. Fisher, Esq. of Yarmouth—Rev. C. J. Fisher, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Dover Colby, Esq. of Yarmouth—Rev. J. Hill, B. A. of St. Edmund-hall, Oxford, to Miss Warrener, daughter of Mr. Warrener, of New Bond-street—Rev. J. Galland, of Greenacres, near Manchester, to Miss Mason, of Ilkeston, Derbyshire—W. Weightman, Esq. of Bassingham, near Lincoln, to Mrs. Cowper, widow of John Cowper, Esq. late of Coddington, near Newark.

DEATHS.

In the 76th year of his age, at his seat at Euston in Suffolk, his Grace Augustus-Henry Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Knight of the Garter, Governor of the ports in Cornwall, Receiver General of the profits of the seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, &c. His Grace was also Recorder of Thetford and Coventry. This nobleman once formed a very conspicuous figure in the political world. He was first introduced into political life by the Earl of Bute, but he afterwards attached himself to Lord Chatham. On the retirement of that nobleman from office, he became prime minister. At this period his Grace was exalted into the particular notice of the people by the literary attacks of the celebrated Junius. Admirable as the letters of Junius are, and warmed as they appear to be by the impulse of public spirit, there is reason to believe that motives of private resentment influenced him, as there was a bitterness and perseverance in his hostility towards the duke, which could hardly be considered as the offspring of mere patriotism. Such, however, was the operation of those letters on the public mind, that the Duke of Grafton became unpopular, and never was a favourite with the people. After his retirement from power, he occasionally interfered in parliamentary debates, but never seemed solicitous to resume an official situation. He was formal and slow in his delivery, but what he said was marked by good sense and knowledge of the subject. The duke had the merit of patronizing our great Lyric Bard, Gray, who, by his Grace's influence, was nominated Professor of Modern History in the university of Cambridge; the Poet made a return which will immortalize his patron, as he wrote an animated ode on the installation of his Grace as Chancellor of the University. In private life he was affectionate to his children, and though a sense of high rank uniformly governed his conduct, yet he was distinguished for that good breeding which formed a prominent feature in the manners of the old British nobility. His Grace is succeeded in his hereditary titles and estates by his eldest son the Earl of Euston.—In Wimpole-street, in her 44th year, Lady Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. gen. Loftus, and daughter to the late Marquis Townsend and Charlotte Chompson, Baroness Ferrars, of Charlton.—At Bath, in her 71st year, Lady Wilmot, relief of Sir R. M. Wilmost, Bart. of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.—Rev. J. Thomas, of Abbe Grove, Epsom.—In the West Indies, J. R. Birch, Esq. formerly of Wimpole, in Suffolk.—At Gloucester, aged 75, R. Raikes, Esq. formerly an eminent printer of that city; who, in the year 1783, first instituted Sunday schools, and by his philanthropic exertions contributed to the adoption of them in different parts of the kingdom.—Rev. T. Butler, rector of Okeford-Fitzpaine, and of Northbarrow, Somersetshire.—At Hoxley, parish of Wavertree, John Williams, at the patriarchal age of 107 years; in the early part of his life he was transported to America, but returned before the expiration of his sentence; he continued a dissolute course of life until he arrived at 80 years of age; after which he became a convert to religion, and walked in the paths of virtue till his death.—Cha. Palmer, Esq. of Euston, Wanstead, Essex, in his 72d

year.—In New Norfolk-street, J. Hammett, Esq. M. P. for Taunton.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, in his 56th year, the Rev. Sir H. W. Hulmes, LL.D.—At Louth, in his 81st year, J. Robinson, Esq. father of that corporation.—In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in her 82d year, Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, widow of the Hon. and Rev. R. Cholmondeley.—At Halstead, Lieut.-general Urquhart, in his 65th year.—At Chelsea, in her 89th year, Mrs. Delancy, widow of Brigadier-Gen. O. Delancy.—At Colemore, Hants, in his 75th year, Anthony Chase, one of the few remaining veterans who fought under the immortal Wolfe, and was within a few paces of that gallant hero, before Quebec, when he received his death wound.—Suddenly, at his residence in Grantham, Sir C. Kent, of Wadsworth, county of York, Bart.—Aged 86, Col. Gwyn, barrack-master of Landguard Fort.—In Green-park-place, Bath, aged 83, Sir W. Addington, Kt. who for upwards of 28 years was a magistrate of the Public-office, Bow-street, in which situation he evinced a spirit, fidelity, and zeal for the public good, highly honourable to his character. In the year 1795, at a meeting in St. Pancras-fields, he was particularly active; and in the suppression of many riots (especially in those of the year 1760), no magistrate ever stood more conspicuously distinguished. In the memorable affair of Hatfield, he acted with that penetration and firmness (unshaken by popular ferment) for which he was remarkable; and although his judgment at the time was questioned, and conduct severely commented upon, the correctness and integrity of both were afterwards sanctioned, on the trial of that unfortunate man, by the verdict of a jury, under the able direction of Lord Kenyon. Sir William withdrew from his public situation; but the treatment he experienced in this affair was a source of disquietude to him during his remaining days.—At Blatchington Barracks, the Hon. Stanhope Dormer, Major in the Warwickshire Militia.—In Harley-street, H. Hope, Esq.; he has left behind a property, in the funds and other securities, to the amount of nearly a million sterling, besides the most extensive collection of pictures in the possession of any individual in Europe: he was at the head of the firm of the house of Hope in Amsterdam, which he quitted at the commencement of the French revolution. Mr. Hope is said to have derived a profit of no less than £80,000 by one of the loans contracted for during the administration of Mr. Pitt.—Of a fever caught in his professional duties, Mr. T. Eshley, surgeon of his Majesty's prison hospital ship at Plymouth; he was surgeon of the Seahorse at the attack on Teneriffe in 1796, and amputated the arm of the late Lord Nelson.—The Right Hon. Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham of the Mote, and Baron Romney: his lordship was born in the year 1744. Soon after he came of age, he was chosen one of the representatives of Maidstone in Parliament, and at the next general election, he was sent as one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Kent; an honour which he retained for nearly 20 years. Upon the death of his venerable father, in 1793, he succeeded to the Barony of Romney. He was soon after appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, in which capacity he had the honour of entertaining his

sovereign and his family, and all the volunteers of Kent, with the most liberal and splendid hospitality. His lordship was also President of the Marine Society, the Society for the Discharge of Persons confined for Small Debts, and the Marine Bathing Infirmary at Margate.—At Exmouth, R. Shawe, Esq. late of the 74th regt. of foot, and a Brigadier-general of the Western District. This officer served with distinguished reputation in North America and the West-Indies, during the late American war; and in the East-Indies, under Lord Cornwallis, and Generals Meadows, Musgrave, Harris, and Wellesley, by whom his military character and talents were held in just estimation.—In Grosvenor-square, aged 86, James Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, Baron Brudenell, of Dean, county of Northampton. His lordship held the places of Privy Purse to the King, and Governor of Windsor Castle. He having died without male issue, is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Mr. Brudenell, one of the equerries to the Queen.—In Manchester-square, Lieut.-Gen. G. Fisher—C. Buckner, Esq. Admiral of the Red.—At the Lower Lodge, Windsor, Miss Gascoigne, attendant of her late R. H. the Princess Amelia.—At Avistav, Somersetshire, James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, Esq. one of the richest commoners in the West of England, having left property estimated at upwards of *half a million sterling*.—At Bromwell-house, near Bristol, aged 88, the Right Hon. John (the eighth) Lord Colville, of Culross in Scotland. His early life was passed in active military duty; he was of the expedition against Cartagena in 1740, when his father commanded a regiment, and where he lost his life. He was at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; of Culloden in 1746; and of Lafeldt in 1747; and in 1761, he accompanied his regiment (the Scotch fusiliers) to the siege of Belleisle.

(N.B. PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY AND ARMY PROMOTIONS IN OUR NEXT.)

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

##### Oxford.

The Rev. Richard Michell, of Wadham college, admitted *D.D.*—The following gentleman were admitted: *B.C.L.* Rev. John Cleaver, of Brasenose college.—*M.A.* John Church, Esq. of University college, and Mr. Richard Goddard, of St. John's college.—*B.A.* William Venables Vernon, Esq. and Mr. Rowland William Howell, of Christ church; and Mr. William Stirling Hamilton, of Balliol college.

##### Cambridge.

April 5.—The following gentlemen are admitted Masters of Arts:

The Rev. Charles James Bloomfield, Trinity college; A. Sedgwick, G. E. Webster, Edward Peacock, Richard Ward and William Clark, Esqrs. Fellows of Trinity; the Rev. M. Bland, and T. S. Hughes, Esq. fellows of St. John's; the Rev. Edward Marsham, Fellow of Emmanuel college; Edmund Mortlock, and John Francis Leathers, Esq. of Christ college; the Rev. Robert Jefferson, and the Rev. Samuel Thomas Blom-

field, of Sidney college; and Mr. John White, Fellow of Caius college.

The Rev. Richard Duffield, Messrs. William Henry Parry, James Stamford Caldwell, Wm. Jowett, and George Francis Holcombe, B. A. of St. John's college, were on Monday elected Foundation Fellows of that society; and Mr. Thomas Belgrave, B. A. was on the same day elected a Platt Fellow.—John Bayley, Esq. B. A. of Emmanuel college, was on Tuesday elected a Fellow of that society.

April 12.—At an assembly of the Senate on Monday last, a letter was read from the Chancellor, expressing his Highness's acceptance of the honourable office conferred upon him by the university.

Mr. William French, B. A. of Caius college, and Mr. Henry Grace, B. A. of Pembroke-hall, have been elected Fellows of the latter society.—Mr. John Alty, B. A. of Jesus college, was on Saturday last elected a Fellow of that society.

April 19.—The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is, *The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs*.

Mr. William Cecil, of Magdalen college, and Mr. Thomas Shelford, of Bene't college, are elected Scholars on Dr. Bell's foundation.

The Rev. Samuel Butler, of St. John's college, head master of Shrewsbury school, admitted D.D. by royal mandate.—Ms. William Phillippy, of Jesus college, admitted B. A.—Rev. Robert Barber, of Sidney college, admitted M. A.—George John Freeman, Esq. of Trinity hall, admitted B. C.

Mr. Thomas Stephen Gosset, of Trinity college, is elected a scholar on Lord Craven's foundation.

The following gentlemen of this university were on Sunday last ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in the chapel within his Lordship's palace at Buckden:

*Deacons*.—George Nicholas Deatly, B. A. of Catharine hall; Thomas Bulgrave, B. A. of St. John's college; Samuel Neale, B. A. of Queen's college; Richard Lucas, B. A. of Clare-hall.

*Priests*.—Benjamin Maddock, B. A. of Bene't college; Henry Ford Ainslie, M. A. of Trinity college; Joseph Fayter, B. A. of Clare-hall; William Leeson, B. A. Fellow of Clare-hall.

The Rev. J. Lowndes, M. A. of Queen's col., Oxford, was at the same time ordained a Priest.

*Masters of Arts*.—Mr. W. H. Turner and Mr. R. G. Cutois, of Corpus Christi college.

*Bachelors of Arts*.—Messrs. C. Wynne and T. Edwards, of Jesus college; Messrs. T. Scockett and Jas. Proctor, of Exeter-college; Messrs. H. Cotton, H. Halesell, Herbet Oakely, H. J. Ridley; W. Fazakerly, J. L. Hamilton, and J. P. J. Parry, of Christ-church; Mr. F. W. Miller, of Corpus Christi college; Messrs. G. Maddock, R. W. Byton, W. L. Solater, and J. Fletcher, of Brasenose-college; Messrs. Joseph Rudder, H. Bradridge, and T. Gatehouse, of Wadham college; Mr. John Pridham, of St. Edmund-hall; and Mr. Edward Watkins, of Lincoln-college.

Mr. Wm. Carter, of Exeter-college, is admitted B. A.

The whole number of determiners this Lent is 144.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**Warwick**—The unusual fine weather has brought the lands into the finest tilth, and the Lent seeding is now completed. Much of the barley is above ground, and looks particularly well. The vigorous appearance of the wheat, was checked by three days and nights, in succession, of unusual frost; but the effect was only on the flag leaf, the plants are now shooting forth with additional strength. The wall fruit of every kind, which put forth its blossom towards the close of the last month, has been completely destroyed by frosty nights; together with a great proportion of the smaller fruits (gooseberries and currants). Markets are fast declining (in the grain way) of every description. Fat ware is much lower, though lean stock and milking beasts, are on the advance. Little is done in the wool market, which is rather flatter than last month. The apples bid fair for an abundant blossom. Trade, in general, is unusually dull.

**Essex**.—Never, scarcely, was the sowing so well done as this spring. From the seasonable and very favourable weather, both wet and dry soils wrought uncommonly kindly; and with one third of the unusual labour. The plants of wheat, beans, and peas, make the most pleasing appearance on the ground possible. The barley and oats, are doing extremely well, from the benefit of the recent warm weather; indeed every thing at present, promises to be very productive. Lambs are plentiful; and all kinds of stock are in the highest perfection for the season. Sheep are already turned into many pieces of clover and rye-grass.

**Suffolk**.—We have not had so fine a prospect as the present, for some years, the wheat looks remarkably well. Peas, beans, oats, look most wonderful well; far beyond our usual seasons, in many parts. Barley is up, and looks very healthy, and there is a promise of abundance of all grain. Grass, clover, tares, and rye, are forward a month than they have been for several years. Almost all our farmers have done seeding, with the exception of very heavy lands, that have been obliged to wait for rains, before they could plough them up.

**Bankrupts and Certificates, between March 20, and April 20, 1911, with the Attorneys, correctly extracted from the London Gazette.**

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERCEDED.

Buckley, J. jun. Shoveler, Lancaster, manufacturer.  
Dick, H. Gosport, navy and prize agent.  
Harper, W. Friday Street, silk-weaver.  
Hartley, C. and W. Bingley, York, worsted-spinner.  
Lavender, J. Yeovil, Somerset, gardener.  
Lutkworth, H. Liverpool, merchant.  
Parker, T. Dewsbury, York, Manchester.  
Shaw, J. Rochdale, Lancashire.

Smith, H. and H. Cheshire, Great Winchester Street, merchants.  
Windeart, T. Bridgetown, Devon, wool-spinner.  
Wright, Malcolm, and Wright, Watling Street, warehousemen.

## BANKRUPTS.

Adams, J. and J. Spragg, Great St. Thomas Apostle, stationers. *Att.* Lamb, Aldersgate Street.  
Atkinson, G. Leicester, grocer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co., New Inn.  
Auldsbrook, T. Rolleston, miller. *Att.* Ross and Co., New Buswell Court, Cary Street.  
Baines, W. and J. Warminster, coopers. *Att.* Holmes, Clement's Inn.  
Balmer, W. Oldham, grocer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
Barker, W. Wighton, manufacturer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
Barnet, J. Shadwell, slop-seller. *Att.* Howard, Jewry Street, Aldgate.  
Bartlett, R. Vincent, Warwick, dealer. *Att.* Kinderly and Co., Gray's Inn.  
Batty, W. Flanshaw Lane, York, cloth-manufacturer. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.  
Beard, K. Swallow Street, Chancery Lane, mercadille, victualler. *Att.* Stevens, Sion College, Aldermanbury.  
Beneeds, C. Chiswell Street, merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Co., Angel Court.  
Bell, J. Leyburn, York, wool-stapler. *Att.* Scott, Castle Street, Holborn.  
Blackburn, J. Lancaster, spirit-merchant. *Att.* Bell and Co., Bow Lane, Cheapside.  
Blackburne, T. and G. Y. Bonner, King's Lynn, merchants. *Att.* Goodwin, King's Lynn.  
Bramley, H. New City Chambers, insurance broker. *Att.* Kearsley and Co., Bishopsgate Street.  
Bramley, J. Halifax, York, merchant. *Att.* Exley and Co., Furnival's Inn.  
Brewer, H. Cheadle Bois, Bucks, wire-worker. *Att.* Watson, Clifford's Inn.  
Brayford, P. Crewkerne, Somerset, butter-factor. *Att.* Beasdale and Co., New Inn.  
Budden, W. and H. French, Friday Street, grocers. *Att.* Minton and Co., Knight Rider Street.  
Builder, N. S. Bristol, woollen-draper. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co., New Inn.  
Butters, D. Queen Street, Bloomsbury, taylor. *Att.* Rice and Co., Broad Street, Golden Square.  
Campbell, B. Upper Thame Street, ale and porter dealer. *Att.* Charsley, May Lane.  
Carson, A. and W. Distell, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Barrow, Threadneedle Street.  
Carter, W. jun. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Chambre, Chappel Street, Bedford Row.  
Chadwick, T. Hochdale, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer. *Att.* Chippendale, Servant's Inn.  
Chamberlayne, T. and W. Williams, Cumberland Street, Portman Square, coachmakers. *Att.* King, Castle Street, Holborn.  
Chapman, W. Birmingham, stationer. *Att.* Beaufield, Hind Court, Fleet Street.  
Cliff, S. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
Coxes, W. and G. Cass, Bucklersbury, wine-merchants. *Att.* Lowes and Co., Mildred's Court, Poultry.  
Coley, D. John Street, Adelphi, druggist. *Att.* Okines, Newington.  
Collett, R. Leeds, grocer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
Culmingwood, W. Alnwick, Northumberland, scrivener. *Att.* Fleetway, Gray's Inn Square.  
Cooke, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson and Co., Chancery Lane.  
Cooper, R. Mary-le-bonne, dealer. *Att.* Pember, Shire Lane, Carey Street.  
Cope, B. Frodsham, Chester, merchant. *Att.* Chambre, Bedford Row.  
Cormack, H. Watling Street, underwriter. *Att.* Pasmore, Warford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
Cottrell, W. Conduit Street, builder. *Att.* Mayhew, Symonds's Inn.  
Cowley, G. Bristol, stationer. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co., Servicant's Inn.  
Cridle, W. Wiveliscombe, Somerset, clothier. *Att.* Ivie, Taunton, Somerset.  
Cundall, R. W. Richmond, Surrey, schoolmaster. *Att.* Griffith, Temple.  
Curtis, E. Bristol, broker. *Att.* Shepherd and Co., Bedford Row.  
Dancer, J. Lamb Conduit Street, lamp maker. *Att.* Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.  
Davey, J. Truro, Cornwall, rope-maker. *Att.* Tarrant and Co., Chancery Lane.  
Delamain, J. Hull, merchant. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.  
Delamain, W. Liverpool, corn dealer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
Dell, T. Macclesfield, silk-manufacturer. *Att.* Sherwin, Great James Street.  
Dewsnap, J. Bell's Buildings, Salisbury Square, glover. *Att.* Fatten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

De Jongh, M., and J. Hart Street, merchants. *Att.* Den-  
nets and Co. King's Arms Yard.

Dodd, S. Rochester, grocer. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.

Dray, J. Hythe, Kent, miller. *Att.* Alice, St Thomas's  
Street, Borough.

Dunn, P. Liverpool, saddler. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.

Fenton, J. and P. and H. Beaver, Manchester, manufac-  
turers. *Att.* Milne, Temple.

Field, W. Oxford Street, fringe-manufacturer. *Att.*  
Cranch, Union Court, Broad Street.

Filton, R. Manchester, dyer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.

Flounders, J. and J. F. Morley, Huddersfield, York-  
shire-drapers. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.

Forster, D. Basinghall Street, insurance broker. *Att.*  
Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church Yard.

Foster, M. Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer. *Att.*  
Dewberry, Conduit Street, Bond Street.

Franklyn, J. Uppington, mercer and draper. *Att.*  
Spence, Lamb's Conduit Street.

Franks, J. Lambeth, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Patten, Cross  
Street, Hatton Garden.

Gatraway, R. W. Swansea, victualler. *Att.* Whitcombe  
and Co. Sergeant's Inn.

Gascoin, J. Woodstock Street, Hanover Square, taylor.  
*Att.* Dawson and Co. Saville Place.

Gates, N. Little James's Street, Bedford Row, ale and  
porter merchant. *Att.* Pierce and Son, Swithin's Lane.

Gibson, R. Monkwearmouth, Durham, coal-factor.  
*Att.* Meggison and Co. Hatton Garden.

Gibson, N. Judah Street, Brunswick Square, grocer.  
*Att.* Hall, Temple.

Greaves, J. Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, upholsterer.  
*Att.* Butler, Newgate Street.

Green, G. and T. Great Marlboro' Street, taylors. *Att.*  
Hamilton, Fitzroy Row, Covent Garden.

Grewell, T. Chester, box-dresser. *Att.* Blackstock,  
Temple.

Hack, J. Broad Street, St. George's in the East, carpen-  
ter. *Att.* Shefield, Great Prescot Street.

Hall, T. Stoke Newington, victualler. *Att.* Collins and  
Co. Spital Square.

Hamer, J. High Street, Borough, hosier. *Att.* Searle,  
Crown Place, Temple Bar.

Harris, G. Portsmouth, dealer. *Att.* Jacobson, Ply-  
mouth.

Hartshorn, S. Shrewsbury, mercer. *Att.* Griffiths,  
James's Street, Bedford Row.

Hayward, T. Deal, shopkeeper. *Att.* Smith, Token-  
House Yard.

Hay, J. and J. Hill, Borough High Street, linen drapers.  
*Att.* Stevens, Aldermanbury.

Hewwood, W. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Cooke,  
Clifford's Inn.

Hill, T. Clayworth, Nottingham, butcher. *Att.* Wood,  
Cloak Lane.

Hinton, W. Painswick, Gloucester, grocer. *Att.* Meaking,  
Temple.

Hobbs, J. Leather Lane, Holborn, timber merchant.  
*Att.* Patten, Cross Street, Holborn.

Hockley, J. Long Acre, liquor merchant. *Att.* Lee,  
Castle Street, Holborn.

Hodgett, G. Kingston, Surrey, dealer in corn. *Att.*  
Slicarman, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

Holmes, T. Shefield, table-knife maker. *Att.* Williams  
and Co. Fincis Street, Bedford Row.

Hopper, T. Manchester, liquor merchant. *Att.* Ellis,  
Chancery Lane.

Houghton, H. King's Arms Yard, merchant. *Att.* Sey-  
mour and Co. Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.

Howson, J. Tickhill, Yorkshire. *Att.* King, Castle Street,  
Holborn.

Humphreys, J. King's Arms Yard, merchant. *Att.* Sey-  
mour and Co. Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.

Ingle, T. Oxford Street, hosier. *Att.* Hindman, Dyer's  
Court, Aldermanbury.

Isaacs, L. and H. Fortsea, slop-sellers. *Att.* Isaacs,  
Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe.

Johnson, A. Manchester, draper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery  
Lane.

Jones, G. Rotherhithe, tobacconist. *Att.* Fitzgerald,  
Lemon Street, Goodman's Fields.

Jones, S. Lanhydrock, Monmouth, shopkeeper. *Att.* Platt,  
Temple.

Jones, J. Wrexham, Denby, malster. *Att.* Kinderley  
and Co. Gray's Inn.

Jones, J. Bear Street, Leicester Fields, mercer. *Att.*  
Holmes and Co. Clement's Inn.

Knight, R. Wimborne, Wilts, grocer. *Att.* Davies,  
Lothbury.

Knight, T. M. Hammersmith, chemist. *Att.* Lowless  
and Co. Midford's Court, Poultry.

Lacey, W. Nunney, Somerset, linen draper. *Att.* Da-  
vies, Lothbury.

Lancashire, W. Bath, statuary. *Att.* Longdill and Co.  
Gray's Inn.

Lester, J. J. and R. W. Rotherhithe, mast and sail  
makers. *Att.* Cranch, Union Court, Broad Street.

Levi, L. Plymouth, navy agent. *Att.* Isaacs, Bury Street  
St. Mary Axe.

Lewis, W. Abercavenny, cordwainer. *Att.* Platt, Tem-  
ple.

Lingwood, J. Manchester, cotton merchant. *Att.* Heelis  
and Co. Staple Inn.

Macadale, J. and J. Oldfield, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.*  
Walker, Lincoln's Inn.

Macarin, P. Edgeware Road, iron founder. *Att.* Wilson,  
Staple Inn.

Medley, G. College Hill, warehouseman. *Att.* Pearce  
and Son, Swithin's Lane.

Morgan, C. O. Sackville Street, vintner. *Att.* Moore, Wood-  
stock Street, Oxford Street.

Mildrum, T. K. Totness, linen draper. *Att.* Bruton,  
New Millman Street.

Mildrum, G. Tiverton, Devon, draper. *Att.* Lys, Took's  
Court, Chancery Lane.

Morgan, W. G. Gath, Glamorgan, inn keeper. *Att.* Hee-  
ley, Staple Inn.

Morris, L. Cardiff, Glamorgan, merchant. *Att.* Jen-  
kins and Co. New Inn.

Murdock, R. Falmouth, shopkeeper. *Att.* Shepherd and  
Co. Bedford Row.

Nickolls, J. Lanedelph, Stafford. *Att.* Barber, Fetter  
Lane.

Nixon, W. Carlisle, dealer. *Att.* Fothergill, Clifford's  
Inn.

Northmore, R. Bedminster, Somerset, victualler. *Att.*  
Tarrant and Co. London.

Oddie, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock; Tem-  
ple.

Oldy, J. Leeds, clothier. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.

Ogilvie, C. and W. Macnile, Liverpool, soap manufac-  
turers. *Att.* Avison, Liverpool.

Parke, T. and T. Scobell, Broad Street, merchants.  
*Att.* Palmer and Co. Coothall Court.

Parry, T. Salford, Lancashire, cotton spinner. *Att.*  
Chessey and Co. Manchester.

Parry, D. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson and Co.  
Chancery Lane.

Patterson, A. T. and J. M. Maloneck, Liverpool, mer-  
chants. *Att.* Windle, John Street.

Phillips, G. Birmingham, umbrella maker. *Att.* Boda-  
field, Hand Court, Fleet Street.

Philips, H. Worthing, Sussex, wine merchant. *Att.*  
Hulfe, Cioak Lane.

Powell, T. Malpas, Monmouth, timber merchant. *Att.*  
Platt, Temple.

Price, J. Rathbone Place, taylor. *Att.* Wortham, Castle  
Street, Holborn.

Prosser, H. London, mariner. *Att.* Pearce, Kirby Street,  
Hatton Garden.

Pyer, J. and J. Payne, Bristol, druggists. *Att.* James,  
Gray's Inn Square.

Rabhorn, J. Greenwich, carpenter. *Att.* Pearson, Tem-  
ple.

Raworth, W. Birmingham, grocer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

Reed, J. Pendwick, dealer. *Att.* Meggison and Co.  
Hatton Garden.

Sanderson, W. King Street, Sampson's Gardens, dealer.  
*Att.* Highmoor and Co. Bush Lane.

Scerrington, H. G. and L. Cooper and J. Young, Heaps,  
Chorley, Lancashire. *Att.* Meadowcroft, Gray's Inn.

Scholes, R. Darcy Lever, Lancashire, innkeeper. *Att.*  
Meadowcroft, Gray's Inn.

Scott, J. Tinningly, Nottingham, butcher. *Att.* Lam-  
bert, Gray's Inn.

Sharrick, T. Preston, shopkeeper. *Att.* James, Buck-  
lersbury.

Shelton, E. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, brandy merchant.  
*Att.* Grey, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.

Shoosmith, J. Petworth, saddler. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey  
Street, Strand.

Shuttleworth, W. Dartford, victualler. *Att.* Bugby,  
Savannah's Inn.

Sney, M. A. Shifnal, Salop, money scruener. *Att.*  
Preston, Brunswick Square.

Sloper, M. Bathwick, Somerset, taylor. *Att.* Highmoor  
and Co. Bush Lane.

Smallridge, W. Ledbury, Hereford, malster. *Att.* Pew-  
triss, Gray's Inn.

Spencer, J. Collyhurst, Lancashire, brewer. *Att.* Ellis,  
Chancery Lane.

Stanley, T. Tunbridge Wells, butcher. *Att.* Blanford,  
Temple.

Stone, W. Queen Street, Cheapside, merchant. *Att.*  
Cuppage and Co. Jermyn Street, St. James's.

Stonier, T. Offley Park Mill, Stafford, miller. *Att.* Ben-  
bow and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Stooke, W. St. Pancras Middlesex, baker. *Att.* Black-  
lock and Co. Temple.

Styche, J. Trimsaran, Carmarthen, woollssaler. *Att.*  
Heels, Staple Inn.

Swallow, S., Crown Court, Threadneedle Street, Russia broker. *Att.* Reeks, Wellington Square.

Sylvester, P., Wantage, Berks, tanner. *Att.* Russen, Crown Court, Aldgate Street.

Thomas, T., Hatfield Street, Surrey, smith. *Att.* Day and Co, Lime Street.

Topham, T., Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Biggs, Hatton Garden.

Tarnell, W., Lower Smith Street, Northampton Square, corn dealer. *Att.* Rhodes and Co, Clerkenwell.

Turner, T., Walworth, builder. *Att.* Clutton, st. Thomas's Street, Southwark.

Tenn, H., jun., Walworth, upholsterer. *Att.* Warre, Blackman Street, Borough.

Vine, T., jun., Brighton, grocer. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.

Ward, J., Shuecross, slopeller. *Att.* Chilton, Chancery Lane.

Wells, W., jun., Bradford, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Shur, Staple's Inn.

West, R., Liverpool, timber dealer. *Att.* Blackstock and Co, Temple.

Westlake, J., Upper Kingston, Ringwood, Southampton, malster. *Att.* Blake, Cook's Court, Carew Street.

Westow, J., Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Shepherd, Bedford Row.

Whitehead, J., and J., Liverpool, brewers. *Att.* Blackstock and Co, Temple.

Whitworth, W., Sowerby, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Cardale and Co, Gra's Inn.

Wilkins, J., Barber, Middlesex, melder. *Att.* Jenkins, Clifford's Inn.

Wilkinson, G., Wapping, sail maker. *Att.* Annesley and Co, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.

Wilson, T., Higham, Suffolk, dealer. *Att.* Chapman and Co, Mildred's Court, Poultry.

Woodward, J., Birmingham, hardware. *Att.* Foulkes and Co, Southampton Street, Strand.

Wright, C., Wolverhampton, hatter. *Att.* Jason, Wolverhampton.

Young, J., Frome, Somerset, clothier. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.

## CERTIFICATES.

Allen, J., Liverpool, oil and colour man.

Amburst, S., Market Street, brewer.

Ashmead, T., and W., Furlong, Bristol, haberdashers.

Atchison, D., Wensley, Northampton, draper.

Badger, J., Old Jewry, merchant.

Bainbridge, G. C. and W., Cartwright, Liverpool.

Baker, R. R., Nottingham, innholder.

Bennett, S., Bath, upholsterer.

Blace, J., Dove Street, upholsterer.

Burton, W., Caverside, Staffordshire, dealer.

Bovill, B., and G., Hanbury, Tower Hill, corn factors.

Bowcher, J., and W., Wool, Exeter, wine merchants.

Bren, W., Cheapside, warehouseman.

Bromley, G., Southwark, innkeeper.

Brown, J., Manchester, builder.

Brown, T., Russell Street, Bloomsbury, currier.

Buchanan, R., Liverpool, medicine vendor.

Bundy, R., Bristol, brewer.

Cade and Stevens, Garlick Hill, wine merchants.

Camp, J., West Smithfield, stationer.

Carter, O., Camomile Street, merchant.

Caudell, W., Hackney Road, carpenter.

Chidley, T., Blackmoor Street, Clare Market, cheese-monger.

Cleland, A., Charles Street, Mary-le-bonne, upholsterer.

Collier, F., Ingersley, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

Corri, D., Air Street, Piccadilly, professor of music.

Cousins, J., Bread Street, merchant.

Crook, A. B., Colne, Lancashire, calico manufacturer.

Crowder, W., Aldermanbury postern, bricklayer.

Curtis, J., Spring Street, Mary-le-bonne, tallow chandler.

Darwin, H., Southampton, taylor.

Davis, J., Chester, grocer.

Davy, M., Holt, Norfolk, grocer.

Bastian, T., Clement's Lane, merchant.

Faucon, H., Trimaran, Carmarthen, coal merchant.

Felton, J., West Thurrock, Essex, baker.

Fleck, J., Laystall Street, coach smith.

Gammer, C., Axminster, Devon, draper.

Gates, R., Robert Street, Surrey, victualler.

Goodman, R., Haverton, Northampton, dealer.

Goodman, B., Staverton, dealer.

Grant, C., Cushion Court, Broad Street, merchant.

Greaves, T., Hull, ironmonger.

Hampson, J., Woolwich, upholsterer.

Harrison, E., Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, merchant.

Hart, B., Plymouth, tavern keeper.

Hewson and Bates, Little Brompton, Cumberland, manufacturers.

Hill, G., Bristol, victualler.

Hill, T., Brighton, cabinet maker.

Hipwell, J., Hardman's Fold, Lancashire, calico printer.

Hitchin, W., Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons, whalebone merchant.

Hodgson, A., Fenchurch Street Chambers, merchant.

Houiden, R., Margaret's Hill, Southwark, linen draper.

Humphrys, M., Bristol, brewer.

Hutchinson, W., and P., Liverpool, grocers.

Iles, J., Bristol, victualler.

Ingram, B., Old Street, bedstead maker.

Isaac, E., Cheapside, warehouseman.

Israch, A., Foweymouth, silversmith.

James, B., Northampton, boot maker.

Johnson, P., Old Street, cabinet maker.

Jones, D. W. C., Hanover Place, Surrey, gauze dresser.

Jude, C. C., Yeovil, gardener.

Kirk, J., Leeds, tin plate worker.

Krauss, J., Manchester, merchant.

Langdale, W., jun., Hull, v. g. tanner.

Lant, D., West Smithfield, salesman.

Lazebury, L., Parson's Green, Fulham, stock broker.

Leaver, T., Plymould, merchant.

Lewelin, W., Bristol, toy dealer.

Lewis, J., Bristol, woollen draper.

Longhurst, J., Kennington Lane, victualler.

Lovell, J., Aldersgate Street, jeweller.

Lumley, T., Ramsgate, jeweller.

McLeod, J. C., Huntley's Hotel, Leicester Fields, merchant.

Mallison, J. K., Sweeting's Alley, bill broker.

Mallars, T., Gravel Lane, baker.

Marris, R., Great Grimsby, grocer.

Marsden, G. B., Manchester, upholsterer.

Mason, T., and T., Tokenhouse Yard, merchants.

Messon, E., Aldermanbury, wholesale linen draper.

Millar, J., Liverpool, merchant.

Millard, J., Bristol, baker.

Mills, J., Holywell Street, merchant.

Milwood, J., Bow Lane, Cheapside, warehouseman.

Murphy, D. B., Piccadilly, enameller.

Myers, D. T., Stamford, draper.

Neison, W., and R., Morris, Liverpool, merchants.

Nicholls, W., Piccadilly, linen draper.

Noble, F., Leadenhall Street, master mariner.

Norris, T., Manchester, merchant.

Paine, E., Dowgate Hill, merchant.

Palmer, J., Aldermanbury, merchant.

Parry, J., Batt lane, Deptford, potter.

Pearkes, J., St. Paul's Church Yard, silk weaver.

Phillips, P., Drury Lane, taylor.

Phipps, J., St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell, plumber.

Pigott, R., Rotherhithe, brewer.

Pinney, F., Princes Street, Leicester Square, carpenter.

Pitt, J., Southampton, statuary.

Proctor, T., Shoreditch, brewer.

Prout, J., Bristol, baker.

Redual, J., Great St. Helen's, merchant.

Richardson, W., and B., and C. S., Bell, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants.

Ridgen, R., Hatton Street, blacking maker.

Robinson, M., Albemarle Street, milliner.

Koffey, B., New Bond St., taylor.

Rogers, J., Strand, jeweller.

Rogers, S., Chepstow, stationer.

Rooke, T., Banges Hereford, farmer.

Rowlandson, T., J., Bates, S., Rowlandson, E., Isaac, and W., Brieu, Cheapside, merchants.

Rowley, J., Bow Lane, Cheapside, warehouseman.

Russell, J., Perry Bar, Staffordshire, gun barrel maker.

Rye, W., Oxford Street, linen draper.

Spoff, J., Walcott, Somerset, carpenter.

Simpson, J., Holbeck, York, merchant.

Simpson, J., Old Change, factor.

Simpson and Fleming, Mark Lane, merchants.

Sinchcombe, W., Bristol, cabinet maker.

Soden, L., Coventry, money scrivener.

Smith, J., Birmingham, Bradford, York, cotton merchant.

Smith, B., Cheshire, H. and J., Down, merchants.

Smith, J., Lancaster, saddler.

Smythe, R., Tottenham, money scrivener.

Stimson, D., Great Grimsby, stone mason.

Stower, C., Paternoster Row, printer.

Sweeting, J., Old Bond Street, taylor.

Taylor, W. D., Cranby, Guilford, apothecary.

Thornley, J., Liverpool, merchant.

Travis, R., Manchester, silversmith.

Turner, R., Hull, grocer.

Tyndall, J., Birmingham, button maker.

Van Dyck, F. A., Fenchurch Buildings, merchant.

Vicat, G., Portsmouth, victualler.

Watkins, Mr. Clark and Hukman, New Bond Street milliners.

Weale, P., Kingston, Hereford, taylor.

Wernick, J. G., Plymouth, merchant.

Windborne, R., Crediton, Devon, malster.

Whytt, E. A., Fenchurch Street, dry salter.

Wilson, J., Beak Street, Golden Square, man's mercer.

Wright, W., Manchester, grocer.

| Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. |                                         |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|
|                                                  | Beef. Mutton.                           |    |    | Veal. |    |    | Pork. |    |    | Lamb. |
|                                                  | s.                                      | d. | s. | d.    | s. | d. | s.    | d. | s. | d.    |
| 1811.                                            |                                         |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |
| March 23                                         | 6                                       | 4  | 6  | 4     | 7  | 4  | 7     | 0  | 0  | 0     |
|                                                  | 30                                      |    | 6  |       | 5  |    | 7     |    | 6  |       |
| April 6                                          | 6                                       | 4  | 5  | 4     | 7  | 0  | 6     | 8  | 0  | 0     |
|                                                  | 13                                      |    | 6  |       | 5  |    | 7     |    | 6  |       |
|                                                  | Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase. |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |       |
| March 23                                         | 5                                       | 0  | 5  | 2     | 5  | 0  | 7     | 0  | 0  | 0     |
|                                                  | 30                                      |    | 5  |       | 5  |    | 6     |    | 6  |       |
| April 6                                          | 5                                       | 4  | 5  | 2     | 6  | 8  | 6     | 5  | 0  | 0     |
|                                                  | 12                                      |    | 5  |       | 4  |    | 6     |    | 6  |       |

|          | St. James's.*   |                 |       | Whitechapel.*   |                 |  |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
|          | Hay.            | Straw.          |       | Hay.            | Straw.          |  |
|          | <i>L. s. d.</i> | <i>L. s. d.</i> |       | <i>L. s. d.</i> | <i>L. s. d.</i> |  |
| March 23 | 9 9 0           | 4 0 0           | 0     | 9 0 0           | 3 15 0          |  |
|          | 3 0             | 9 0 0           | 4 0 0 | 9 0 0           | 4 0 0           |  |
| April 6  | 9 10 0          | 4 0 0           | 0     | 9 5 0           | 3 18 0          |  |
|          | 13              | 9 10 0          | 4 0 0 | 9 5 0           | 3 18 0          |  |

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d. | Flat Ordinary — 17d    |
| Dressing Hides 20       | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb |
| Crop Hides for cut. 21  | per dozen — 34         |

TALLOW,\* London Average per stone of 8lbs  
4s.  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Soap, yellow, 66s.; mottled, 90s.; curd,  
95s. Candles, per dozen, 12s.; moulds, 13s.

|          |                         |           |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| March 23 | 4,253 quarters, Average | 94s. 2½d. |
| 30       | 5,261 — — —             | 89 1¾     |
| April 6  | 6,065 — — —             | 92 3¾     |
| 13       | 6,040 — — —             | 92 3¾     |

|          | Peck Loaf. | Half Peck. | Quartern |
|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| March 23 | 4s. 5d.    | 2s. 2½d.   | 1s. 1½d. |
| 24       | 4          | 2          | 1        |
| 25       | 4          | 2          | 1        |

|       |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |
|-------|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|
| April | 30 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2½ | 1 | 1½ |
|       | 6  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1  | 1 | 1  |
|       | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1  | 1 | 1½ |

\* The highest price of the market

|                                    |                           |          |    |    |    |      |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----|----|----|------|
| <i>Prices Current, April 20th,</i> | Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. | 0        | 1  | 7  | 0  | 1    |
|                                    | Ditto Jamaica             | 0        | 1  | 1  | 0  | 1    |
|                                    | Ditto Smyrna              | 0        | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1    |
|                                    | Ditto East-India (Bengal) | 0        | 0  | 8  | 0  | 0    |
|                                    | Currants, Zant            | ....cwt. | 3  | 0  | 0  | 3 14 |
|                                    | Elephants' Teeth          | ....     | 24 | 0  | 0  | 30 0 |
|                                    | Scrivilloes               | 14       | 0  | 0  | 17 | 0    |
|                                    | Flax, Riga                | ....ton  | 80 | 0  | 0  | 0 0  |
|                                    | Ditto Pittsburgh          | ....     | 62 | 0  | 0  | 74 0 |
|                                    | Galls, Turkey             | ....cwt. | 10 | 15 | 0  | 11 0 |
|                                    | Geneva, Hollands          | ..gal.   | 0  | 9  | 0  | 0 9  |
|                                    | Ditto English             | ....     | 0  | 10 | 0  | 0 11 |
|                                    | Gum Arabic, Turkey        | ....cwt. | 9  | 0  | 0  | 10 0 |
|                                    | Hemp, Riga                | ....ton  | 76 | 0  | 0  | 0 0  |
|                                    | Ditto Pittsburgh          | ....     | 78 | 0  | 0  | 0 0  |
|                                    | Hops                      | ....bag  | 4  | 10 | 0  | 6 10 |
|                                    | Indigo, Caracca           | ....lb.  | 0  | 5  | 6  | 0 12 |
|                                    | Ditto East-India          | ....     | 0  | 3  | 9  | 0 11 |
|                                    | Iron, British bars,       | ..ton    | 16 | 0  | 0  | 0 0  |
|                                    | Ditto Swedish             | ....     | 25 | 0  | 0  | 0 0  |
|                                    | Ditto Norway              | ....     | 23 | 0  | 0  | 0 0  |
|                                    | Lead in pigs              | ....fod. | 35 | 0  | 0  | 0 0  |
|                                    | Ditto red                 | ....ton  | 39 | 0  | 0  | 9 0  |

| COALS.*  | Sunderland.        | Newcastle.         |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| March 23 | 46s.0d. to 49s.0d. | 43s.0d. to 55s. 6d |
| 30       | 45 0               | 48 0               |
| April 6  | 46 0               | 51 0               |
| 13       | 47 0               | 51 6               |

\* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

|         |    | 8 o'clock<br>Morning. | 9 o'clock<br>Morning. | 10 o'clock,<br>Night. | Height<br>of Barom.,<br>Inches. | Dewy<br>Hydrom. |
|---------|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mar 21  |    |                       |                       |                       |                                 |                 |
|         | 22 | 49                    | 50                    | 50                    | 29,98                           | 35 Cloudy       |
|         | 22 | 47                    | 50                    | 36                    | 30,20                           | 30 Cloudy       |
|         | 23 | 34                    | 51                    | 40                    | ,42                             | 39 Fair         |
|         | 24 | 57                    | 47                    | 40                    | ,31                             | 42 Fair         |
|         | 25 | 41                    | 52                    | 41                    | ,11                             | 49 Fair         |
|         | 26 | 40                    | 55                    | 39                    | ,05                             | 42 Fair         |
|         | 27 | 40                    | 56                    | 37                    | ,55                             | 55 Fair         |
|         | 28 | 34                    | 58                    | 41                    | ,44                             | 72 Fair         |
|         | 29 | 42                    | 52                    | 38                    | ,52                             | 63 Fair         |
|         | 30 | 38                    | 59                    | 41                    | ,24                             | 65 Fair         |
|         | 31 | 37                    | 49                    | 37                    | ,15                             | 31 Cloudy       |
| April 1 |    |                       |                       |                       |                                 |                 |
|         | 2  | 45                    | 52                    | 38                    | 29,95                           | 30 Fair         |
|         | 2  | 44                    | 60                    | 50                    | ,81                             | 30 Fair         |
|         | 3  | 45                    | 62                    | 44                    | ,92                             | 58 Fair         |
|         | 4  | 48                    | 60                    | 41                    | 30,01                           | 42 Fair         |
|         | 5  | 43                    | 52                    | 34                    | ,01                             | 32 Fair         |
|         | 6  | 34                    | 56                    | 48                    | 29,67                           | 41 Fair         |
|         | 7  | 36                    | 41                    | 35                    | ,45                             | 10 Sleet        |
|         | 8  | 32                    | 40                    | 32                    | ,42                             | 15 Sleet        |
|         | 9  | 32                    | 46                    | 33                    | ,61                             | 26 Fair         |
|         | 10 | 31                    | 51                    | 32                    | ,79                             | 65 Fair         |
|         | 11 | 33                    | 49                    | 39                    | 30,93                           | 63 Fair         |
|         | 12 | 40                    | 50                    | 45                    | ,24                             | 62 Fair         |
|         | 13 | 46                    | 63                    | 51                    | 29,99                           | 32 Showery      |
|         | 14 | 54                    | 64                    | 52                    | 30,16                           | 36 Cloudy       |
|         | 15 | 55                    | 62                    | 55                    | ,16                             | 40 Cloudy       |
|         | 16 | 54                    | 61                    | 47                    | 29,82                           | 0 Rain          |
|         | 17 | 45                    | 60                    | 50                    | ,65                             | 35 Fair         |
|         | 18 | 50                    | 55                    | 51                    | ,25                             | 26 Stormy       |
|         | 19 | 51                    | 59                    | 50                    | ,16                             | 46 Stormy       |
|         | 20 | 51                    | 60                    | 52                    | ,32                             | 41 Stormy       |

Prices Current, April 20th, 1811.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 28—Ditto at sight, 27-2—Rotterdam, c. f. 8-3—Hamburg, 23-6—Altona, 23-7  
 —Paris, 17-6—Ditto, 2 us. 17-10—Bordeaux, 17-10—Cadiz, 46½—Leghorn, 58—  
 —Naples, 42—Genoa, 54—Venice, n. c. 52 eff.—Lisbon, 67½—Oporto, 68—Rio Janeiro,  
 72—Malta, 65—Gibraltar, 40—Dublin, 10½—Cork, 10½.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in April, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1170, the last Half Yearly dividend at the rate of £45 per Share clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, £1085, ex dividend £21 clear, Half Year.—Coventry, £855, dividing at the rate of £32 per Share.—Grand Junction, £261. 245.—Shrewsbury, £145, dividing £8.—Kennet and Avon, £43. £42 10s.—Wilt and Berks, £35 10s. £29 10s.—Rochdale, £54. £52 10s.—Ellesmere, £80. £82.—Grand Union, £8 discount.—Lancaster, £25, ex dividend £1 per Share clear.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £24.—Grand Surrey, £94.—New Ditto, £1 10s. Premium.—Thames and Severn New Shares, £22 to £37.—Croydon, £30.—West-India Dock Stock, £165.—London Dock, £126.—Ditto Scrip, £24 per cent. Premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, £159, with New Share, attached.—Albion Assurance, £57.—Globe, £119. £120.—Rock, 18s. Premium.—East-London Water-Works, £180.—Grand Junction Ditto, £8. 10s. to £7. 17s. 6d. Premium.—London Institution, £68 5s.—Strand Bridge, £12 discount.—London Flour Company, £8.—Dover-Sreet-Road, 10s. to £1 Premium.—Commercial Road, £135 per Cent. ex Half Yearly dividend of £3.

811.  
*(Brit. ships), ret. 51.—Jamaica to U. S. of America.*  
At 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  es. To Mosquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6<sup>th</sup>. To East-Indies, out and home.—East-Indies to London.—Wиндward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c. return 25<sup>th</sup>. Southern Whale-fishery. At 25<sup>th</sup> es. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

|                                                                              |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>London Premiums of Insurance, April 20th, 1</i>                           | <i>ships, return 21.—From Poole, &amp;c. to New-<br/>foundland, to U. S. of America, (American<br/>ships).</i> | <i>At 5<i>gs.</i> To Madeira to U. S. of America.<br/>At 6<i>gs.</i> Gibraltar, Malacca, return 3<i>l.</i><br/>At 8<i>2s.</i> Newfoundland, Labrador, &amp;c.—Ja-<br/>maica, or Newfound Land Islands.—Brazil and So-<br/>America, return 4<i>l.</i></i> | <i>At 10<i>gs.</i> Senegambia—U. S. of America,<br/>Hopes, Comp.</i> |
| <i>castle,<br/>nough,<br/>nerrick,<br/>Prestonport,<br/>Hopes,<br/>Comp.</i> |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                      |

*London*

At 2 gs. *To* Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle,  
Liverpool, Chester, &c.

At 2½ gs. *Ports of* Scotland, Weymouth,  
Dartmouth, and Plymouth.

At 5 gs. *Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick,*  
*Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool,*  
*Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.*

At 5½ gs. *Madras, or China,*  
*—Bengal, Madras, or Cape of Good Hope,*  
*At 5½ gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope,*  
*Dartmouth, Cork, &c. to London. (C&Cmp.)*